R 4.

rebellion in the nd open violener

ses not merely

ould the war soon

f republican insti-

The spectacle of a

thus rising cheer-meet the demands

"Our sons and is holy cause have

ace who shall go their graves; and ow come, ready in thich our country be a grand-

be a grander exhi

the people at the formed would be

ion than even an et I may be one in

he patriotic bears e may be many to trmy spring up, I ch out of the loyal as the army of the caven's retribute

aven's retributive

eason, oppression of war that now from before it into law, liberty and

mph, and forever,

writer can never r libels against it. fections of the great it. Men who will be their own nests," ple believe they are acverest reprehen-ces will not in future them, until he ares forth in his columns sm, by one of the

sm, by one of the

aragraph apparent,

be Liberator of July ent; and it was no or con. The issue I

to the authenticity of Theodore Parker,

And why should so article on account

d it have been any

"J. C. Calhoun.

hich are attached to

which appear in the

be an easy matter the writer's signs

ness to publish my 10th, and allow me

will forthwith fur

my name attached the facts stated by

at he could have had , then, if he dare,

ne proof of the facts

has made the occa-

do I know that Mr. ished the first word

raised was in respect

rse," advertised by ed in Lyceum Hall May 10th, 1863. I ons why the Banser ral matters, and not lispute! berater is a free, fear-

only paper in the constantly open to its

the copperheads a

he dare not open in y criticism of its own publishes; and hence plaint of Mr. Garrihe has already pubeplies to my commurepublished in the

in its columns! r. Garrison that I

admitted my de-

we a discussion on

berator, his columns th other matter. I

g space in his paper; the Spiritual papers my opinion was, that ot like to have the

d in their columns.

opinion that there

n in reply to mine, tion at issue, and so

f either of the four

, in reply to mine, at all. And hence,

se the space, I do not neers, and such ex-

The boy who got great satisfaction in

nt's sister; and the oin issue with me on

n make wry faces at

ANSAS.

dot has raised fifty opposite St. Joseph, raised. Lately, sertween men engaged and armed citizens to detachments have on Wyamdot. One to were recruited in the many men. The men rmed as yet. They ellows, and marched

we fellows, a sergesthiled to recruit, whose this would, if detailed interesting columnars the illustrious pare with either the in craft, sublety, e allowed to coin a see as readily in his intan in theirs. That the people of his own a past he has been in it in the ranks or ordinate and successful.

ed in his paper.

TANSAS.

LIGHT.

a slacrity to the the army as to a

-AT-21 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

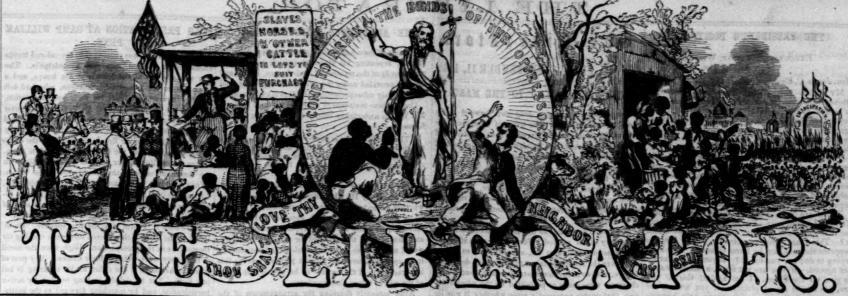
TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN as, if payment is made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters rising to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three at five cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertise-

its inserted on reasonable terms. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-The Agence of Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are aborised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial THE The londwing generation constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Martin Strain Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Martin Strain Committee, but are supported by the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Martin Strain Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Martin Strain Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee for the Commi

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munisipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsident or the United States, but the Commanders of the Annu. HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. Prom the instant
that the slaveholding States become on the state of a war,
civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers
of Congress extend to interference with the institution of
slavery, in event way in which it can be interference
with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the caseion of States, burdened with slavery, to
a foreign power. . . It is a war come. I say it is a war
power; and when your country is actually in war, whether
it be a war of invasion or a war of ineas cotion, Congress
has power to come, on the war, and must canny if on, according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war, CORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Anams.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers,

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 37.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

WHOLE NO. 1701.

Refuge of Oppression.

O'CONNELL'S LETTER ON SLAVERY.

Honor forever to the memory of Daniel O'Cone was the most distinguished Irishman of his day. he was the most distinguished. Tresmost of the like services, his greatness, can never be forgotten, What would Ireland be now only for him? Let Catholic emancipation, and all its splendid, important consequences, answer the question. His name is a synonym for great oratory, for intrepid, unfinching, successful patriotism, for the most eminent heroic spirit, and for private worth never surpassed ence. When he died, Ireland's star fell to

he ground, and has not yet reascended.

All the abolition papers are now making all the All the aboution papers are now making all the fast their fanaticism can urge, in regard to an anti-davery letter which the Liberator wrote to an Irish Democratic Committee, in Cincinnati, in 1843. From 43 to 63, the letter was kept in abeyance by the Chairman of the Committee. Its publication is owing to the fact that its holder has become a rabid Its publication is discase of "nigger on the brain," this gentleman save it to the Abolition editor of the Catholic Tele-Thus it has seen the light.

This letter has all the characteristics of its author: force of reasoning, cloquence, abuse in all the shapes of irony, open invective, and direct accusa-tion, high Catholic spirit, and exalted, irrepressition,—high Cathonic spirit, and examine, irrepressible, uncompromising love for human freedom. It is a great, a formidable, an overwhelming revolutionary letter. It exceeds in power anything ever written in this country against slavery. The abolition compositions of Greeley, of Sumner, of Chase, of Phillips, of the Beechers, and of all others in the land afflicted with "nigger on the brain," sink before it is every eminent consideration. It may be pronounced the best contribution yet made to anti-

one great deficiency in this celebrated epistle. It disregards the Constitution of the United States. It urges the whole North, and especially all Irishmen in America, to emancipate the negro, despite the fundamental law of the nation. Nothing can be more reprehensible than this. It is radicalism of e worst—of the most revolutionary description.
O'Connell put a lasting blot on his character as a
eat constitutional lawyer by enforcing it. The great constitutional lawyer by enforcing it. The history of our Constitution tells that it could not have been formed without the acknowledgment of davery, and, ipso facto, it does acknowledge it. The North made this Constitution freely with the South. Such being the case, what right has the North to break, of itself, the Constitution? No right whatever. When two merchants make a partnership, has either of them, alone, the right to violate the terms of the partnership? Plainly he has not. If such a right existed, partnership would be an

It is an essentiality in contracts that neither party rightly resisted to the last. In the case of the Cor any resistent to the last. In the case of the country only other course would be revo-m, which it is lawful to meet with equal vio-se. Slavery is a bad thing. But that is not the it: our Constitution, which was an absolute necess-could not have been formed without admitting it so facto;" it is in the Constitution; and to change Constitution, both parties to it—that is, the North and the South—must be in united, free operation.

O'Connell passed over this fundamental principle.

Ilis enthusiasm for freedom blinded his understanding, and he taught one of the most unfortunate er-

Let our people keep their reason. If O'Connell ere alive now, he would bitterly lament the com-ostion of his letter. His regrets for negro bondage position of his letter. His regrets for negro bonuage would then give way to deep sorrow for the useless shaghter of hundreds of thousands of men—for the rapture of the grandest Republic ever formed. We rejoice that his letter did not appear a long time 30% for in that case he would be more guilty than he is as one of the authors of the awful and terrible war that for two years, here here raygoing and war that for two years has been ravaging and rending this magnificent country—the prosperous for years to come, will be desecrating, destroying

hverting, ruining.
Let our people keep their reason. Abolitionism,
hether taught by the illustrious Daniel O'Connell, by the fanatic Horace Greeley, is revolutionary.

not this war—this dire, this pestilential, this
aven-provoking war—the result, in the main, of

citizens of this country, according to the UNION and the CONSTITUTION. To both their fidelity Is not infidelity to both the ause of the war? They cannot but perceive this. och, that will restore us to our once peaceful and portions position. O'Connell did not understand Constitution. His speeches on American very in Conciliation Hall were, as far as America concerned, lawless, revolutionary barangues inst the American Union and Constitution, h er have opened his mouth. The plaines man here understood his duties to his new old him. It is an honorable—a most honorable thing for our people in the United States, that they have ever been Democratic in their political views negrophilists, but true citizens to the and the Constitution of the great ornament of his age by the authority of the great ornament of his aton, in this matter. He was never in the North; CONSTITUTION—which, alas! are umphant! Let no Irishman be led a was never in the South; he had no comprehenof abolitionism he was unacquainted; and about the history and the law of our Union and Constituknew nothing. His revolutionary aboli-ter proves all this. Let all this be rememsentiment and the action of us be for our Union and Constitution, above nnells or Greeleys-that eve

Bighly important! A "nigger" has been blackhalled by the Worcester Sons of Temperance.

Boston (Democratic) Post.

EPIGRAM FOR SYRACUSE. EPIGRAM FOR SYRACUSE.

The Repubs a new name have adopted," cries Mike
To his Lincolnite neighbor, a rural Ten Eyek—
The yealt themselves 'Union'—now what does it mean'
he ame thing, for instance, which our fathers had seen'
for it is (to drop insendo and figure)
A 'more perfect Union' of white man and nigger?"

dwell in its abode. (Enthusiastic cheering.) It has been asked, What business has O'Connell to interfere with American slavery? Why, do not the Americans show us their sympathy for our struggles? and why should we not show a sympathy in efforts for liberty among themselves? (Cheers.) But I confess I have another strong reason for desiring to abolish slavery in America. In no monarchy on the face of the earth is there such a thing as domestic face of the earth is there such a thing as domestic slavery. It is true, in some colonies belonging to monarchies, slavery exists; but in no European country is there slavery at all-for the Russian serf is far different from the slave of America, and therefore I do not wish that any lover of liberty should of human beings in chains and slavery?"

rope. (Hear, hear.) I am in favor of the democratic spirit, and I wish to relieve it from the horrors of slavery. (Cheers.) I do not wish to visit America with force and violence—I would be the last man in the world to consent to it. I would not be for making war to free the negro—at least, not for the war least, and up-boasting of your freedom or your privileges, while you continue to treat men, redeemed by the same blood, as the mere creatures of your will; the last and lash and sword: but I would be for the war least and I wind, that God understands you; that you are nypocrities, tyrants, and unjust men; tha with force and violence—I would be the last man in the world to consent to it. I would not be for making war to free the negro—at least, not for the war of knife, and lash, and sword; but I would be for the moral warfare—I would be for the arms of arguments.

It is an essentiality in contracts that neither party can violate them at his whim. Contracts imply good faith on all sides. No contract is an exception to this rule; and the Constitution of a country being the highest contract possible to be made, is supereminently above all exception to it. Contracts may be altered, but by both parties acting in their freedom. There is no other legitimate way to change them but this:

In the case of the Contracts that neither party can violate them at his succession to it. Contract is an exception to it. Contracts may be altered, but by both parties acting in their freedom. There is no other legitimate way to change them but this:

In the case of the Contracts that neither party come is a carried through the House by a majority of 19—therefore the emancipation bill was carried through the House by a majority of 19—therefore the emancipation bill was in the power of the West India in the terest. But when they sent a respected friend of mine—the Knight of Kerry—to me, to ask why I did not take a certain course with regard to it, what was my answer? "I represent the Irish people will sanction. Come liberty, come slavery to myself, I will never countenance slavery, at home or abroad!" (Cheers, left the first people with sanction of slavery. (Great applause.) Human-type in the House by a majority of 19—therefore the emancipation of the House by a majority of 19—therefore the emancipation of the West India in the time has now come when every man who can be added as honest feelings should declare himself the advocate of abolition. He who consents to tolerate crime is a criminal; and never will I lose the slightest op-tourity, whether here or in the legislature, or any other else, to raise my voice for liberty, for the extinction of slavery. (Great applause.) Human-type in the House by a majority of 19—therefore the emancipation of the House by a majority of 19—therefore the emancipation of the House by a majority of 19—therefore the emancipation of the House by a majority of 19—ther countenance slavery, at home or abroad ! (Cheers.) I said I came here on principle; the Irish people sent me here to carry out their principles; their principles are abhorrent of slavery; and, therefore, I will take my part at that anti-slavery meeting; and though it should be a blow against Ireland, it is a blow in favor of human liberty, and I will strike that blow. (Cheers.) So far was I from cultivat-ing the slavery interest, that I adopted that course, ugh I regretted to lose their votes. But I must though I regretted to lose their voice. Due I made do them the credit to say, that I did not lose them. They acted nobly, and said they would not revenge them. upon Ireland my attack upon them. (Cheers.) * *
Let them blame me—in America let me be execrated by them—let their support be taken from Ireland—Slavery, I denounce you wherever you are! land—Slavery, I denounce you wherever you are! (Loud cheers.) Come freedom, come oppression to Ireland—let Ireland be as she may—I will have

my conscience clear before my God. (Cheers.)
They were told that the speech he made in that
room would put an end to the remittances from

held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, May 9, 1843:-

DANIEL O'CONNELL ON AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Extract from a speech delivered by Daniel O'Connell at a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, in Conciliation Hall, Dublin, Sept. 29th, 1846:

I have been assailed for attacking the American institution, as it is called, negro slavery. I am not asbamed of that attack—I do not shrink from it. am the advocate of civil and religious liberty all over the globe, and wherever tyranny exists, I am the foe of the tyrant; wherever oppression shows itself. I am the foe of the oppressor; wherever slavery rears its head, I am the enemy of the system, or the institution, call it by what name you will. (Great chegring.) I am the friend of liberty in every clime, class, and color:—my sympathy with distress is not confined within the narrow bounds of my own green island—no, it extends itself to every corner of the earth—my heart walks abroad, and wherever the miserable is to be succored, and the slave to be set free, there my spirit is at home, and I delight to dwell in it is abode. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I has been asked, What business has O'Connell to interfere with American slavery? Why, do not the American shave their sympathy for our struogles?

Christian before his Creator, or he would not dare to palliate such an infamous system. No, America! the black spot of slavery rests upon your star-span-gled bancer; and no matter what glory you may acquire beneath it, the hideous, damning stain of slavery rests upon you, and a just Providence will sooner or later avenge itself for your crime. (Loud and continued cheers.) Sir, I have spoken the sentiments of the Repeal Association. (Renewed of thousands that belong to our body, or amongs the hundreds of thousands that belong to it, who does not continued theers.) Sir, I have spoken the sentiments of the Repeal Association. (Renewed the millions that will belong to it, who does not continued theers.) If they make it the condition of our sympathy, or if there be implied any submission to the doctrine of sl

Extract from a speech of O'Connell, delivered at an

Anti-Slavery meeting in London, in 1829:-Of all men living, an American citizen, who is the Of all men living, an American citizen, who is the owner of slaves, is the most despicable; he is a political hypocrite of the very worst description. The friends of humanity and liberty, in Europe, should join in one universal cry of shame on the American slaveholders! "Base wretches," should we shout in chorus—"base wretches, how dare you profane the temple of national freedom, the sacred fane of mobility size with the mean and the temple of national freedom, the sacred fane of be able to draw a contrast between the democratic republic of America and the despotic States of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I am in favor of the democratic wind, that God understands you; that you are hyp-

the moral warfare—Iwould be for the arms of argument and humanity to procure the extinction of tyranny, and to hurl contempt and indignation on those who call themselves freemen, and yet keep others in slavery. I would bring elements of that kind to bear upon the system, until the very name of slavery should be regarded with horror in the republic of America. (Cheers.)

In the year '25, when I left my profession and went over to England, there was an anti-slavery meeting, at which I was present and spoke; and afterwards, when I went to Parliament, another meeting, at which I was present and spoke; and afterwards, when I went to Parliament, another meeting was appointed, greater in magnitude. The West India interest was 27 strong in the House of Commons—the Algerine bill was carried through the House by a majority of 19—therefore the emancipation bill was in the power of the West India interest should declare himself the advo-

ity, justice and religion combine to call upon us to abolish this foul blot. But it is not England or Britain alone that is stained with this crime. The Britan alone that is stained with this crime. In a democratic Republic of America shares in the guilt. Oh! the inconsistency of these apostles of liberty talking of freedom, while they basely and wickedly continue the slavery of their fellow-men, the negroes of Africa! A republican is naturally proud and high-minded, and we may make the pride of the North American, republicans the very weapon by high-minded, and we may make the pride of the North American republicans the very weapon by which to break down slavery; for, if the example of England were gone, they could not, in the face of the world, continue the officus and atrocious system one moment longer. (Cheers.)

Extract from a speech of O'Connell, at the World's

Anti-Slavery Convention, in London, June, 1840 :-I will now turn to a subject of congratulation; I mean the Anti-Slavery Societies of America—those noble-hearted men and women, who, through diffi They were told that the speech he made in that room would put an end to the remittances from America, and that the Americans would not again contribute to the funds of the Association. If they should never get one shilling from America, his course was plain, his path was obvious. He was attached to liberty; he was the uncompromising hater of slavery wherever it was found. (Cheers.)

Extract from a speech of O'Connell, at a special meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, May 9, 1843: meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, May 9, 1843.—

They say that the slaves are worse treated since the cry of the aboltionists has been raised in their favor, as it has made their masters more suspicious of them, and more severe against them; but has that any weight with me? How often was I told, during our agitation, that "the Catholics would be enancipated but for the violence of that. O'Connell!" (Laughter.) Why, one of the elevers men in the country wrote a pamphlet in 1827, in which he stated that the Protestants of Ireland would have enancipated but? Catholic countrymen long before, but for me, and fellows of my kind; and yet, two years after, I got enancipation their Catholic countrymen long before, but for me, and fellows of my kind; and yet, two years after, I got enancipation their Catholic countrymen long before, but for me, and fellows of my kind; and yet, two years after, I got enancipation in spite of them.

(Cheers.) But it is clearly an insuit to the understanding to speak so. When did tyranny relax its gripe merely because it ought to do so? (Hear.) As long as there was no agitation, the masters to the moment the agitation commenced, they cried out, "Oh, it is not the slave we are flogging through his back the anti-slavery and there we re flogging through his back the anti-slavery can centimus much longer. (Hear, hear.) But, good Heaven can Irishmen be found to justify, or rather to pallate, and seeks to reduce to the condition of a slaver that of the company of the company

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA .

From the Wercester Spy.

MASSIGNITION ADD ADVITAGE

The restricted in the restricted and to tagged a second and the property of the pro

"Gather you, gather you, angels of God— Freedom, and Mercy, and Truth; Come! for the earth is awake in her might, And alive with the vigor of youth! Wisdom, Self-morifiee, Daring, and Love, Haste to the battle-field, stoop from above To the Day of the Lord at hand!"

SHALL THE DEMOCRACY BE RESTORED TO POWER?

the Union, and if the Union is again restored under the old Constitution, this action cannot be revoked. The only question in the case, as it seems to us, is whether such an act is rightful against belligerents, and that must be settled by the law of nations, not by the American Constitution.

No one familiar with the history of our country can doubt that many public men, and a leave the settled to the country can doubt that many public men, and a leave the country can doubt that many public men, and a leave the country can doubt that many public men, and a leave the country can doubt the country can do country can doubt the country can doubt the country can do co

can doubt that many public men, and a large party in the nation, will consent to re-establish slavery, as in the nation, will consent to re-establish slavery, as soon as rebel States sue for peace and promise allegiance. The friends of freedom and justice must, therefore, be prepared for the issue. To re-enslave men once declared free would be an outrage of right, and an offence against God admitting no apology. It would expose the nation to the just scorn of the civilized world. If the Supreme Court should decide that the Proclamation, as a belligerent act, has no authority, then, indeed, the whole question of slavery is re-opened. But if it decides, as we believe it must, that as a belligerent act it was just and right, then it must stand in its full force, and without concession or abatement.

Just and right, then it must stand in its full force, and without concession or abatement.

Nor should it be forgotten that, even as a question of expediency, it is desirable that slavery be forever abolished. That institution has been the only cause of variance between the North and the South. It has given rise to all the bad blood in both sections. It has compelled a conflict between rival civilizations. There can be no permanent union of sentiment and aim while it remains intact. If it be restored, the old struggles will be again revived. If it recover power, the few slaveholders, as of old, will rule the power, the few slaveholders, as of old, will rule the thousands of voters in their respective States. If it be re-instated, there is no hope that the poor whites, so long held in ignorance and subjection, will ever rise in the social scale, and become intelligent citizens. No citizen of the North should deliberately expose the nation to these great perils, by consenting to the return of robel States with all the rights

possessed under the old Constitution.

Freedom has been decreed as one of the belligerent rights of war. It cannot be revoked, unless the act be pronounced unconstitution. pronounced unconstitutional. Till that the rebel States understand that if they return to loyalty, it must be as free, and not as slave States. If they are ready to return, under such conditions, every loyal citizen will give them a hearty welcome.—Watchman and Reflector.

SHORTER CATECHISM OF NEGRO EQUAL-ITY.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thom-Who said that all then are created equal? I hold-as Jefferson, the Father of Democracy. Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party. Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the U. S.? The Democratic party.
Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

emocrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party
If President Van Buren had died, and Richard
M. Johnson had become President, who would have
become the Democratic mistress of the White House?

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro a right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required the person of the pe

who repeated the laws of Only, which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic state of the Court of the Cou

what became of Reuben Wood? The Demo-cratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic party. Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her Constitution of 1795? Gen-

eral Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He

generally passed as such.

Who with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whining about negro suffrage and negro equality? The Democrat-All these things were done by Democrats, and

yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans—just like the thief who cries stop thief the loudest.—Johnstown Tribune.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S letter to the Springfield Convention is literally full of words of pith and moment. Every sentence is stamped with the individual peculiarities of the writer. Shrewd, frank, quaint, concise, dispassionate, it betrays throughout the inspiration of the vigorous and penetrating com-At thousands of homely and patriotic firesides this plain and honest talk to the people will have more influence than if its thoughts and senti-ments had been expanded into elaborate periods, and set off by rhetorical artifices. It is full of those pithy sentences which go directly to the heart of the subject discussed, and which abide in every mind they once enter.

In one passage towards the close, the simple dic-tion rises naturally into indignant eloquence. It is that where, speaking of the time when we shall have an honorable peace, a peace which "will come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time," the President says: "Then there will be some black men who can remember that, with si-lent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eyes and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have

Mr. Lincoln in this pregnant sentence vividly Mr. Lincoln in this pregnant sentence vividly contrasts the heroism of the negro troops with the meanness of their copperhead defamers. The record will pass into history, and the historian will be puzzled to state it in fitter phrase than the President's In a comparatively short time, those who have tried by "deceitful speech" to blind the people to the true issues of the hour, who have taken for their hero such a worthless demagogue as Vallandigham, and whose sympathies are not with loval digham, and whose sympathies are not with loyal patriots venturing their lives on the battle field by patriots venturing their rives on the backeries, our with skulking traitors who are aiming to give our soldiers a stab in the back, will have cause to regret that their memories are not as treacherous as their conduct.—Boston Transcript.

The President's letter to the Springfield Conver The President's letter to the Springheid contion is one of the soundest and most satisfactory documents he has yet written. It is evidently his own in every particular. The ideas are his, and the style is unmistakably that of Abraham Lincoln, and one else. The letter puts to rest all doubts as to the President's position. He adheres to the procla-mation in its letter and in its spirit, and fixes him-self immovably upon the platform of Freedom which sent animovacy upon the phatform of Freedom which nearly a year ago was inaugurated by himself. Not-withstanding the homely style of the document in question, its argument is cleverly and ably put. There is a vein of shrewdness in the President's na-There is a vein of shrewdiess in the President's na-ture, which, joined to a remarkable simplicity and honesty of character, enables him to influence effect-ually the minds of the great mass of the people, and is the key to the strong popularity which, despit his errors of policy, he undoubtedly has. We neve felt more like uttering, "God bless Abraham Li coln!" than at this moment. If our President is slow in taking a position, he is firm after the point is reached. He does not belong to those who step backward. And we believe to-day there is not in the nation a firmer, more earnest and reliable sup-porter of the great idea of Freedom for all men un-der a Republican government than is our Chief Magistrate.—Rarbury Journal.

It will be seen that President Lincoln takes no It will be seen that President Lincoln takes no step backward, but will maintain fully the policy enunciated in his Emancipation Proclamation. "God helps those who help themselves," "and the promise of freedom being made must be kept." So says the President, and we honor him for the declaration. The question of emancipation is argued fully, fairly, and honestly, not as a politician would argue it, but as an honest man who has the good of the country alone at heart. We need not commend the perusal of this letter. Its plain statements of what the President conceives to be his duty, and that he means to perform it, will give him additional claims to the perform it, will give him additional claims to the support of every loyal man.—Chester (Pa.) Repub.

The Biberator. THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, ?

THE FLAG NAILED TO THE MAST.

My Dear Sie:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the Nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partizan make or partizan hope can make false to the Nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say:—You desire peace, and blame me that we do not have it; but how can we attain it? There are three conceivable ways: First to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do; are you for it? I fryou are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is MY DEAR SIE :- Your letter inviting me to

non is now possible.

All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is in its military—its army. The army dominates all the country, and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To iliustrate:—Suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the refugees from the South and peace men of the suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the refugees from the strength of their enraged masters; it was yet worse for the Executive to leave such cruelty unpunished, and to let it be understood that each-commanding officer might favor or obstruct, at his pleasure, the natural operation of the decree of freedom. It was bad enough to refrain from expressly addressing the slaves with words of encouragement and promise, and with directions what to do and where to go, to make their asone were made with them. To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and

enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise to be effective must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you, that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless; and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of the servant of the people, according to the bond of service in the United States Constitution, and that

ed any measure which is not consistent your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you intended, but he gives, in a homely and straight-for-replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes. He appeals to the heart and common-sense groes, except in such a way as to save you from greatr taxation to save the Union exclusively by other unconstitutional; Ithink differently. Ithink the Con- his future administration unfelt before, but to excite stitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with law of war in times of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that slaves are property. Is there—has there ever been any question that by the law of war property both of enemies and friends may be taken needed, and is it not needed whenever taking helps us and hurts the enemy? Armies the worl over destroy the enemy's property when they cannot of the right means, we cannot secure the desired ene use it, and even distributed belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hart the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and combatants, male and female. But the Proclambal of the proclambal o it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can

be brought to life.

Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, unless arrested by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since as the armies of the Republic advance, as the atrength of the enemy fails. It is of the utmost mon sense which distinguishes the character of the the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinion of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, be-lieve the emancipation policy and the aid of colored soldiers constitute the beaviest blc as yet dealt to the lity, provide for the common defence, promote the general rebellion, and that at least one of tho for the aid of black soldiers. Among some of the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolition, or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions Let our next experiment in popular government as being entitled to some weight, against the objection of make this insane attempt at amalgamation of tions often urged, that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge than the present for setting forth true principles and you to continue forthing it will be an art time the on to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then or you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle to save the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives; why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freeby the strongest motives, even the promise

goes again unvexed to the sea—thanks to the great Northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them; three Northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them; three hundred miles up, they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great National one, and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even though that is all, it is hard to say that any-thing has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten: at all the water's margins they row, muddy bayou; and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all for the great Republic, for the prin-

ciple by which it lives and keeps alive for vast future! Thanks to all! steady eyes and well poised bayonet, they have help steady eyes and well poised bayonet, they have neigh-ed mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget, that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in His own good time will give us the rightful result.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

suppress the relemino by force of arms. In a lam Proclamation of January 1st, so tardy and so impertrying to do; are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this; if you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for core, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe that the doubts necessarily arose whether it was inserted to operate otherwise than as a threat. It was the doubt the doubt of the second to be a second to be a second to the wine than a second to be a second t any compromise embracing the maintenance of the bad enough to leave so many Generals at liberty to drive away slaves who came with the offer of the services against the rebels, and even to return such sumption of freedom most beneficial to the government and the Cunion, in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of everythese but on process of samples. lifying the Proclamation for present purposes as fa as that Department was concerned. And when, last drive it out of existence, but no proper compromise to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we should waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

service in the United States Constitution, and that sa such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on the subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted you are represented any measure which is not consistent. freedom, and is relieved from the fear that move as far as the enforcement of the Proclamation. And he not only speaks positively in regard to the things of the people; and this frank assumption of a posi tion clearly right, just and wise, (as far as it goes,) is suited not only to give that people a confidence in a real popular enthusiasm in his favor. Old Abe is now, more than ever, trusted, honored and beloved in the North.

Congratulations on the present, however, must no make us forgetful of the work yet to be done. Unless we all, both President and people, make further use Let all who are not already assured of the absolute necessity of extirpating the root of our evils, the cause chattel slavery, ponder the following pregnant sentence in the President's letter :-

"Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hop it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come a to be worth the keeping in all future time. Shall we accept any plan for the settlement of our difficulties which leaves in our soil, ready for further germination, any portion of the root of those difficulconfidence of our revolutionary fathers, who assumed understand that no further toleration of involuntary welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And let us recognize the utter abolition of American slavery'not only as indispensable for these purposes, but as the indispensable pre-requisite IN ORDER TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION."

liberty with slavery. Let us commence a fair trial o freedom for all, and political and civil equality for all. And, since the government has shown a disposition to heed the requests and meet the wishes of the of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but, no sition to heed the requests and meet the wishes of the natter; fight you then exclusively to save the Union. right measures for the abolition of slavery. Hear and help the anti-slavery lecturers; subscribe for the Standard, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery

On Tuesday evening, August 18th, a crowded at dience assembled in Spencer Place Chapel, Goswellrond, London, to hear a lecture by George Thompson Esq., on the question, "What has the American War done for the Negro?" The proceedings were under the auspices of the Emancipation Society.

The Rev. P. Gast, having been called to the chair,

made an appropriate address, and introduced George Thompson, Esq., who was warmly greated by the

The lecturer opened his address by reprehending in the strongest terms the conduct of those conductors of religious journals who had given circulation to the pro-slavery manifesto issued by clergymen in the Southern States. Every friend of the negro in America was in favor of the course pursued by the Federal have been present, not only in the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou; and wherever the ground was a such a policy was carried out. No one was better fitsuch a policy was carried out. No one was better fitted to enjoy the fruits of liberty than the negro. He had the same passions and feelings with ourselves, and was, moreover, singularly docile. Had his Maker in-Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I tended him for a slave, he would have given him ca-Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I tended him for a slave, he would have given him capacities adapted to that condition. As a soldier, he had at Port Hudson and other places exhibited the had at Port Hudson and other places exhibited the had at Port Hudson and other places exhibited the most and annual distance of the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case, and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenche. Teeth, and steady eyes and well poised bayonet, they have below the surface of the following the form a slave, he would have given him capacities adapted to that condition. As a soldier, he had at Port Hudson and other places exhibited the most and author that a soldier, he had at Port Hudson and other places exhibited the most and author and at Port Hudson and other places exhibited the most and author and the places exhibited the most and and all places exhibited the most and author and the places exhibited the most and author and all places exhibited the most and and all places exhibited the most and all places exhibited the most and all places exhibited the most and all places exhibited the and all places exhibited the most and all places exhibited the clearness and ability. Calls being made from all parts of the meeting for Mr. Wilks, that gentleman animadverted upon the legal and moral wrong perpetrat-ted by those Englishmen who fitted out vessels of war to prey upon the commerce of a great nation with

whom we were at peace. A vote of thanks to the chairman and lecturer have A. LINCOLN. ing been proposed, was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

Senator Wilson has written another letter upon this subject, repeating his statistics (which nobody had ned) of the number of ambulances, horses and drivers, provided under the present arrangement, and again grossly misrepresenting Dr. Bowditch's position. One of these instances of misrepresentation is where Mr. Wilson undertakes briefly to sum up the case as

question whether detailed officers and men who have had months of experience shall be set aside, and offi-cers appointed and men enlisted for the Ambulance

tion" raised by Dr. Bowditch, namely, the inquiry whether an ambulance system, appointed and regulat ed by the same power which appoints and regulates other departments in the army, and having officers and men enlisted and retained for this special service, would not be more uniform, efficient and satisfactory in its operation than the present plan of leaving this important arm of the service to be attended to or not

Ambulance corps as at present constituted, Mr. Wiland by striking with a firm, strong hand for the privson saysileges offered in the present hour, the black man's na-

"If this system is faithfully administered, it canno Dr. Bowditch's points are these two, that the pre-

By the frequency with which Mr. Wilson refers o a dismissal of the persons who have now gained

ment. It is inexcusable in him to represent Dr. sent, through the commanding officer of the

the hospital, and for the best possible care of them in the interval between. Below I give one case in se amount of suffering, and no doubt saving many tysburg. I find it in the Sanitary Reporter of August 5th, in a letter dated "Washington, July 23d, 1863," mocracy and a tysansical description of the Francisco Company of the Company of the Proposition of August 5th, in a letter dated "Washington, July 23d, 1863," mocracy and a tysansical description of the Francisco Company of the C addressed to the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission by its Secretary, Frederick Law fore in the exercise of its highest wisdom, recognized

"On the 6th, the branch railroad to Gettysburg "On the 6th, the branch railroad to Gettysburg, which had been broken up by the enemy, was so far repaired as to allow a train to approach within a mile of the town. By the first train which came over it after the battle, two car loads of most valuable goods were sent by the Commission, and two or more went by each succeeding train for a week. The wounded now began to be brought from the field to the railroad for removal to fixed hospitals elsewhere. As they arrived much faster than they could be taken away, they were laid on the ground exposed to the rain, to the direct raws of the July arm without food. This way, they were laid on the ground exposed to the rar to the direct rays of the July sun, without food. I naving been anticipated and provided for by having been anticipated and provided for by the Commission's agent in Baltimore, on the second day the Commission had a complete relief station, on a large scale, in operation, at the temporary terminus of the railroad. It consisted of several tents and awnings, with a kitchen and other conveniences. From that time to the present, from one to two thousand wounded men have been fed at this station daily, and from one to two hundred furnished with beds at night."

Of course, there will be emergencies in war which much suffering after a great battle which no care car relieve. To have many hundreds of wounded mer laid on the ground, exposed to sun and rain, and without food, for several days and nights, on the pas sage between the battle field and hospital, is not a satis tory arrangement. In this case, the necessity of aid was "anticipated and provided for" by the volunteered benevolence of the Sanitary Commission. We want an Ambulance System which shall anticipate and provide for such cases.

Mr. Wilson admits that-"As an original question, pht have been better to enlist importance that Northern men and women should Dr. Bowditch thinks, and gives good reason for think- will fall only when the flag falls with them. We will at once. I am doing it here. ing, that this should still be done. And his idea is, that the best available skill, in the army and out of it, in the present ambulance arrangement and out of it, should be first enlisted and applied to this, as their regular employment, under the authority of Congress; and next, that improvements should be made upon this beginning as fast and as far as practicable .-

We see no occasion for personal or partizan feelings in this discussion. No one can doubt the humane regard of Henry Wilson for all the soldiers wounded in the service of freedom and their country and Dr. Bowditch is to be highly commended for his philanthropic desires and efforts to secure the best ossible treatment for all who are stricken down upon the battle-field. But it is evident from the facts in the case, as presented by Mr. Wilson from official sources, that there is and has been a much better ambular system in operation than the original letter of Dr Bowditch recognized; and this is confirmed by the following letter from Mr. Wm. A. Hovey .- Ed. Lib.

following letter from an.

Headquarters U. S. Sanitary Commission, last Corps, Army of the Potomac, Aug. 31, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—In some of the Boston papers which the series the army. I observe much discussion Ma. EDITOR:—In some of the Boston papers which reach us here in the army, I observe much discussion concerning the Ambulance Corps, and the question is asked, "Have we an ambulance system "Having seen the practical working of the existing "system" at Gettysburg and upon the march to this point, I propose, for the information of your readers, to give you its organization in detail.

Each regiment of infantry in this army is allowed three two horse ambulances, each of which has a

Each regiment of inhanty in tion army is allowed three two-horse ambulances, each of which has a driver and two attendants or stretcher-bearers. These men, together with a mounted sergeant in command, are detailed from the regiment to which their ambulances are assigned. If one of these men is sick, he is sent to the hospital, and a new man detailed in his place. Thus the complement of the corps is constantly kept up.

place. Thus the complement of the corps is constantly kept up.

The ambulances belonging to the different regiments of a brigade are brought together and placed in charge of a second lieutenant, who is detailed from one of the regiments comprising the brigade to which his ambulances belong. Those belonging to the several brigades of a division are in charge of a first lieutenant. He receipts for all ambulances, wagons, horses, mules and other property under his charge, and is responsible for it to the Government.

The three divisions of ambulances belonging to an army corps are in charge of a captain, who is a member of the corps commander's staff, and is responsible to him and the Medical Director for the efficiency of the corps.

sometimes occur that this duty is not properly per formed, but such would be the case under any system Each ambulance has constantly on hand a proper supply of concentrated beef, crackers, tin cups, spoons,
and other necessary articles. These are locked up,
and the keys kept by the brigade surgeons.

On the march, each division of ambulances moves
in the rear of the command to which it is attached,
and picks up such men as fall sick by the wayside.

We have an ambulance system.

and picks up such men as fall sick by the wayside.

We have an ambulance system.

It is not perfect, either in its conception or execution, but it is being daily improved in both. It is the only organization in the army whose strength is constantly kept up to the number of men assigned it. The system of detail upon which it is founded alone makes this possible.

If Dr. Bowditch has any doubt of the efficiency of the subulance department of the First Corps, let him

the ambulance department of the First Corps, let him visit it and see for himself. I think I can guarantee that the officers in charge will do all in their power to facilitate his enquiries. He may share my tent and table until his inspection is complete. facilitate his enquiries. He may share my tent and table until his inspection is complete.

MM. A. HOVEY,
Agent San. Com. 1st Army Corps.

THE AMBULANCE QUESTION AGAIN. FLAG PRESENTATION AT CAMP WILLIAM

Last week a flag was presented to the colored troop encamped at Chelton Hills, near Philadelphia. The flag was the gift of the friends of the troops, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who had left the city in a special train for their accor were on the ground. The troops were paraded prior to the presentation, and their muscular frames elicite the admiration of those who witnessed the drill. They facing the south, and the flag was presented to them. It was a beautiful banner made of the finest silk, with "Freedom ron ALL," and under it the inscription "Sixth United States Colored Troops." On the re verse was, "Presented by the colored citizens of Philadelphia." Its dimensions are six feet square.

Mr. Jacob E. White was the first speaker. He s luded to the history the colored men were making for themselves in the present war. High upon the scroll of fame they were writing their names. Any post of honor is available if the effort for its securing is but put forsh. Not by simply looking on, but by active participation, and by marching forward to the battle-fields of the nation. The colored man's time is now

Robert Purvis. Aid-de-camp to Major Stearns li the recruiting service, was then presented to ent method often fails of being "faithfully administer-ed," and that it would gain increased efficiency by troops. His address was brief and pointed, and was received by the soldiers with marked deference. It was & follows :-

tionality will be secured for all coming time.

Soldiers of the Sixth United States Infantry: a certain amount of experience in the ambulance have been selected as the representative of those who service, and to the enlistment of "new and raw re- have procured for you this beautiful banner, to transcruits," as the thing now proposed to be done, he fer it unto your charge; and on their behalf this splenmost effective state- did guerdon, this glorious emblem of freedom, I pre-Bowditch as asking, or as having ever asked, for such you. You will prove yourselves worthy of the gift; a change as this. It was only an inference of his you will see that the flag of your country suffers no own, and an unauthorized inference, when he stated dishonor at your hands. I am fully satisfied that the t and dwelt upon it in his previous letter. But now loyalty, prowess and devotion of the colored soldiers that Dr. Bowditch has expressly said that no method will take care of the interests committed to them by of introducing the new system has been proposed, or the country. What are the facts? Let Milliken's hought of, other than its gradual engrafting upon or Bend answer. Said Adjutant Gen. Thomas, "The taking possession of the other, the repetition of such | negro shidlers repulsed the enemy; to the brave black statements by Mr. Wilson is a deliberate misrepre- men we are indebted for the possession of that important post." Let Fort Wagner answer! Led by the noble and heroic Colonel Robert G. Shaw, no mer inveyance of wounded soldiers from the battle-field fought more bravely, no soldiers bore in hospitals their wounds more patiently. Let Port Hudson answer Let no one who reads the official report of Major which the deficiencies of the present arrangement General Banks, bearing testimony to the valor of col-were covered by the vigorous and active exertions of ored soldiers, dare to scruple and say the black men the Sanitary Commission, thus preventing an im- will not fight, unless he belong to that tribe of the

meanest of all God's creeping things, the copperhead. the Government, from a sense of duty, and thereyour manhood, and evidences it by calling on you to of equal rights.

"Stand to your faith, America!
Sad Europe, listen to our call!
Up to your manhood, Africa,
This flag floats over all.
Pare as its white our future see,
Bright as its red is now our sky,

Taking the flag in his hand, Mr. Purvis extended it to Col. Wagner, saying, "Receive this standard," and then, turning to the troops, concluded with-Soldiers, under this flag let your rallying cry be for God, for freedom and our country. If for this you fall, you fall the country's patriots, heroes and

The flag was received by Col. Wagner commanding the post. Advancing in front of his men, he waved

Mr. Purvis, Ladies and Gentlemen-It affords me pleasure, indeed, to receive this magnificent standard this day presented to the Sixth Regiment of the United States Colored Infantry. It will never be dis graced. Wherever the soldiers of the Sixth Infantry go, they will with honor uphold and defend this banner. There are two regiments of colored troops now at Charleston, who left this city, and they have sustained the reputation of their race by the conduct dis-played before Fort Wagner. The soldiers to whom this flag is committed will be found true as they were true. They will follow it to victory, or, falling, they uphold it and preserve it; protect its honor and maintain its supremacy against all who would injure its

Mr. John Bowers followed Col. Wagner. He addressed the troops, referring to the manner in which the blacks had left friends, kindred and home, and volunteered when the bounties and pay of the whites

Col. Wm. H. Maurice then delivered the closing

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL POSTER.

CAMP OF THE 83D MASS. VOL., BRISTOW }
STATION, (Va.,) Sept. 3d, 1868. }
DEAR GARRISON,—Since I wrote you last, we have been resting in summer quarters. Since Lee was allowed to escape across the Potomac, we have marched down to the Rappahannock, and have held the line

from that river to Washington on the railroad. Our cavalry has had repeated encounters with the enemy, but the infantry has done no fighting of moment since the battle of Gettysburg. The soldiers were eager to follow up that victory, and break up Lee's army at Hagerstown. They would have fought with resistless vim, if hurled upon the wasted rebels while trying to cross a swollen and angry river. But, with di vided opinions on the part of his corps commanders, Gen. Meade hesitated to assume the responsibility of an attack, and the opportunity slipped by unimproved Still, I feel no disposition to criticise, nor does the country at large. The battle of Gettysburg was planned and fought so skillfully, and so much hung in the balance to turn against us, and against the nation, if Lee had gained the victory, that all feel profoundly grateful for that splendid triumph. And our country has reason to thank, not only Gen. Meade and othe officers who did their duty nobly and fearlessly during those three days of flerce conflict, but lasting and earnest gratitude is due the private soldiers who stood, through that whole fight, a wall of fire between a deadly foe arrogant and resolute, and their country's life. The soldiers felt that the possession of our national capital by the rebels, and the recognition of th Southern Confederacy by European powers, would follow the triumph of Lee at Gettysburg. And they fought like veteran heroes. It was against thinking bayonets that Lee hurled his troops, those first thre days of Mly. The school-house, the lecture-room and they understood the full magnitude of the hour. Thank God that their patriotism and valor were sufficient for the occasion! I wish the deluded men of the North, who are led astray by the vile copperheads, and through ignorance oppose the draft and denounce the Administration, could have witnessed that battle, and seen how fearlessly the soldiers exposed themselves to danger of mutilation and death-how freely they poured out their blood-to save their country om the ruin in which the slaveholders seek to involve her. Every honest man with a spark of patriotic love in his soul would go forth from such a specacle with bitter detestation of those unprincipled demagogues, who precipitated the riot in New York to prolong the war, and, if possible, prevent the overthrow of the rebellion by the Union armies. hatred felt by the soldiers towards these men is inover, and the army returns. Aaron Burr shut him-says, not able to go to the war, having sussing s

SEPTEMBER 11

Benedict Arnold found himself infamous because he Benedict Armote sound induct imaging steams he was a traitor; and so I could name men in New York and Massachusetts, who will soon find themselves detected and shunned, because they will stand covicied before the country of treason to the Government asi Constitution in aiding the Slaveholders' Rebellin, by opposing the only possible means of suppressing the It has been evident from the first, that we make

put down the rebellion only by the overthrow of the

very, its cause and support. President Lincoln, length convinced of this, and honestly resolved in an the country from disunion, issued his Proclas Emancipation. It was the first blow struck in the right direction. It saved us from intervention, as struck terror to the hearts of the rebellious streets ers. It led inevitably to the next step,—the arming the slaves to fight for us, for the Union, and for the status as free citizens. "The slaves are coward, as wont fight!" "The slaves are savages, and vill no. der and destroy if they are armed! der and destroy it they are arrived. Arming the slaves will excite the wrath of every Southern an and unite the whole South in an irresistible coalege, and unite the whole South in an irresistance ordinate upon the North!" Such were the prophetic attentor of the whole copperhead press, and of all their leading men in the Northern States. Still, an army of against the state of the state of the state of the whole copperhead press. soldiers has been raised, brought into the field, to hurled against the enemy. We have the testingsy General Banks, General Blunt, General Gillmore, and in fine, of every eye-witness of their actions at Had son, Milliken's Bend, James Island, and other place that they are brave, as much so as the bravet ad

diers, under fire, and rushing into the deadly break In all fatigue duty, such as attends a protracted siege. they have shown far more endurance under the la outhern sun than our white soldiers. They have taken hold of every work assigned them with willing hands and cheerful hearts. They have shown the elves amenable to discipline. They stand, hode before the country, as brave, patient, obedient in nane, reliable soldiers. They have won comredeship rith the whole Union army. We welcome them omrades, as fellow-citizens, and we are realy to see me or two or three hundred thousand of then mi rmed and armed as soldiers and American citizen in this war for the salvation of the Fatherland,

I rejoice in the assurance that the continuace lavery is rendered impossible, by the arming of the aves. And, surely, nothing short of the entire er ection of slavery can justify the loss of so much pr cious blood in this cruel war. Let freedom be in en and justice our motto henceforth, and we are repaid ousand fold for all our sacrifices in the bright fatte ened before us.

Alas, for poor unhappy Lawrence! what fearful dea lation the border ruffians of Missouri have brough upon her! Quantrell was a leader in the raids app Kansas in '56 and '57. He is a reckless, drunker slave-trader, and a fit person for the guerrilla work of was made up mainly of the drunken rowdies, who is the days of Pierce and Buchanan, tried to do the 160 ing for the people of Kansas. By the way, what to he copperhead journals say of that raid? Suppose a troop of black soldiers should perpetrate such a deed. what would they say?

Among all who perished in that cruel raid, I parieslarly regret the loss of General Collamore, whom I had learned to love and respect as one of the tracs, and best, and noblest men in Kansas. May Lawrence in helped to rise again to a new and stronger life from the ashes of this ruin!

DANIEL FOSTER Truly yours,

THE DEATH-STRUGGLE AT HAND-SOUND THE ALARM!

CAPE ANN. Sept. 1, 1862. DEAR GARRISON--Some time ago, I put the fulwing question, in writing, to one of the most proninent members of the present Congress, and one via during the past session, did as much, perham more, than any other man in the House, to lay before the tion the true and only issue, of any account, in this civil war now raging with hullets, and to call stertion to the only cure :- "Is the Proclamation of James 1, 1863, the fixed law of the republic? So far as the overnment is concerned, are the slaves made free by that decree 'henceforth and forever free' !" I have just received the following reply :-

"In answer to your question I say, the President Proclamation is law, and must be so held by the people and our Federal Courts. On this we are to bere politicians to persuade the President to make a liar before God and the world; and if all earn

standing in the State in which he lives; and in twelve years, in all his relations with national still State politics and legislation, his speech and his action have been for freedom and free labor, and against shvery and slave labor.

Slavery is the only cause, and abolition the only cure, of this rebellion and civil war. There is it other cause; there can be no other care. The offflict of bullets may cease between the North ad South; but if every traitor should yield to morror, the rebellion would not be put down, and the civil war be ended, unless slavery is abolished. I know the Democratic party, as it now exists in the North, is in sympathy with the rebellion, because it is it favor of the repeal of the law enacted by the Preident, Jan. 1st, 1863, as the military head and representative of the Republic.

To plead for the perpetuity of slavery is to pied for the perpetuity of the rebellion and civil war. The was the position of Lewis Cass, at the count ment of the rebellion, as he told me in October, 1881. in these words: "Slavery is the cause; and if pent should be restored to-day, without removing the case, war would break out again to-morrow." He that seeks the triumph of the pro-slavery lie

ocratic party at the coming election of this fill, and in the coming Presidential election, is a traitor to fe dom and free labor, to God and the republic. Here for the enslavement and disfranchisement of the le borer. He would hand over the free laborers of the nation to the lash of the slave-drivers. The war of bullets must end. Shall the hand

be restored to and sustained in their usurped, God insulting and man-imbenting claims as slave-breeder and kidnappers, and the Constitution altered to sal their slave-breeding conveniences and propensition This question is to be settled in the coming president tial conflict of ideas and ballots.

May God, in pity for the earth's toiling million arouse the entire North to see and meet the chia Let every friend of freedom, of free labor and free institutions, sound the alarm, and relax not the efforts till the law of January 1, 1863, be recognias the law of the land! Save the President fro making himself and the republic "liars before Gel and the world!"
Yours, HENRY C. WEIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for September of published on Monday. The contents are 1. Tem-lian and Montanism. 2. The Reality of Friend 1. Rome in the Middle Ages. 4. Zachokke's Religion Meditations. 5. Henry James on Creation. alty in the West. 7. Altar, Pulpit, and Platfors. Month of Victory and its Results. The 9th artist contains thirty-three pages of carefully writes at discriminating notices of Current Literature. It is very interesting number.

Mr. M. D. Conway writes to the Star, statis hat it is true that he has been drafted in America is that he has paid the commutation money, and b fore is at liberty to remain in England. He is in injury to his eye at an early period.

SEPTI

UNNOTICED TO Ma. WALCUTT:

DEAR SIR-It is "face" to ask to ha one paper to another, ly request you to "
short piece, taken fr
August 20th, just pas
Truly y REV. G

BY REV The "wide world" more than one or two was gentle, that Will fear that my first se much credit. It is v pressions of the whole who contends against of many, he or she least queer. By and son is a polished, digrafdel; that Phillips is Burleigh is a grand log in appeals to conscient rian clergymen and la formation that Uni Christian religion ! fathers have been reg The above is a refle s we hold in our han

Tobacco Tract Depo have heard, or heard some think him blunt ensible individuals w See Acts xxvi. 24. T edge he is doing goo know he is esteemed a of marvellous industr prise, extraordinary in wit? Take one of hi work. If any one dos in a literary point, le peals." I would insi-suade J. B. Gough to the temperance cause. But I will take spa nore, and merely on t was away from ho

duty was accomplished read to rest and diver tive, as H. W. Beecher stituted, that though ness, comie represent only disgust me. It o ralise the fresh lookin Trask had given me erst read in the Anti-April, 1868, commen style—the laconicism over what seemed to Illustrations in this and hare of admiration. was not silly in my dis ing to my intelligent we looked at the illu affected "in like mar than myself. Were precious, I would try ! reader by quoting abo We venture to pred be "rumaged" hundr great Anti-Tobacco vi

mated, by hungry lite who shall find "brill ecognize only the ple bless Rev. George Tra ANTIO

This institution has, ed equal advantages o come and be benefited It makes no distinction to come and gain the them useful members souls above all that is do the faculty and the of liberality prevailing that all may enjoy the tion. There is no in equal rights are so fu where there is such de-

earnest effort to prome nan equality. The history of the lion is well known; at that something should fund. Will the liberal this institution to die f this is the only institut tarianism is excluded. tinction in regard to co vantages to men and can do more for the up rights than all the lect had for the past ten ye and Woman's Rights their money than to enunderstanding that it i that within its limits th

Greek, neither bond male." It is time for s in the country to take LATEST FROM (ISLAND EVACUA CAPTURED-SUM

The Richmond Enqu CHARLESTON, Sept.
ated yesterday afternot
their sappers up to the
impossible to hold it,
tion, which took plac
Cummings Point, in
firing is now going on
livan's Island and Fore The Richmond W.

Charlesron, Sept. kept up without interfar into the night. At and wounded at Wagn assault Gregg was recompleted their landin have been made in the and cansister.

Before ovacuating spiked the game, and barges. Only one bargestoned.

All quiet this morn CRARLESTON, Sept.
jor Stephen Elliott, cc
nounces that a flag of
of that Fort has just be
grea by Licut. Brown
Gen. Besuregard has
reply to Dahlgren that
he takes it, and that i
are puerile and unbec

8, P. M. At 6 o'c Monitors approached and opened a hot fit Sullivan's Island, inco-plied heavily. The f CHATANOOGA

CINCINNATI, Sept. of Rosecrans' army to day. The enemy

hat we could rthrow of ala-at Lincoln, at solved to save roclamation of struck in the ervention, and ious slavehold-the arming of a, and for their

e cowards, and , and will may. "Arming the Southern man, stible onslaught betic utterances il their leading army of negro the field, and the testimony and Gillmore, and actions at Hud. and other places, he bravest an ur peers as sol

under the hot s. They have om with willing e shown themstand, to-day , obedient, hu on comradeship come them as re ready to see d of them uni erican citizens therland. continuance o arming of the

hat fearful deshave brought the raids upon kless, drunken serrilla work of at his company wdies, who, in to do the votway, what do e such a deed, raid, I particu-more, whom I

the truest, and y Lawrence be onger life from FOSTER. ND---BOUND ept. 1, 1863. I put the fol-he most prom-, and one who,

So far as the ee'?" I have the President's the President's
ld by the peowe are to have
hen the war of
y alive getting
ound the alarm
t not allow the
make himself here is no dan-

nd against slalition the only There is no ire. The con-ne North and eld to-morrow, s in the North, ecnuse it is in by the Presi-

ving the cause, -slavery Dem-

propensities?

WRIGHT. re—1. Tertsion & Religious rice. It is a

deadly breach.

of so much predom he its end, we are repaid a e bright future

perhaps more, lay before the ecount, in this tion of January

ives; and for and the civil

ry is to plead fivil war. This he commence-October, 1861, ; and if peace

this fall, and traitor to free. ent of the laaborers of the ll the traitors slave-breeders ltered to suit

iling millions et the crisis! labor and free ax not their be recognized rs before God

America, but ey, and there UNNOTICED TRAITS IN REFORMERS.

OBANGE, (Mass.,) Sept. 4, 1863.

DEAR SIR-It is not often that a writer has a

many, so last queer. By and by, it will be known that Garrileast queer.

on is a polished, dignified gentleman, and not an infidel; that Phillips is a deliberate speaker; that C. C. Barleigh is a grand logician, and S. S. Foster mighty in appeals to conscience, &c. It is only within a few nonths that I have been accustomed to meet limitafus clergymen and laymen, who had arrived at the information that Universalists actually hold to the hristian religion! How must our denominational Others have been regarded by the "many"!

The above is a reflection that possesses our mind we hold in our hand a set of tracts from the Anti-Tobacco Tract Depository, Fitchburg. "Many" have heard, or heard of, Rev. George Trask. Well, some think him blunt and singular. There may be ensible individuals who fancy him a little deranged. See Acts xxvi. 2: There are those who acknowledge he is doing and, bluntly or not. How many know he is esteen good citizen; that he is a man of marvellous industry and perseverance, of enterprise, extraordinary intellectual power, and felicitous wit! Take one of his tracts;—consider what it is to do, whom it is to reach, and if it be not fitted for its vork. If any one doubts whether he has any power is a literary point, let him read some of his "apreals." I would instance that one designed to permade J. B. Gough to give his attention exclusively to

But I will take space only to say a word or two more, and merely on the point of wit. Awhile since, I was away from home, and called to make efforts that somewhat tasked my mental powers. When the duty was accomplished, I bethought me what I should end to rest and divert my mind-to act as an alterative. as H. W. Beecher has expressed it. I am so con stituted, that though fond of some forms of mirthfulas comic representations such as we generally see, only disgust me. It occurred to me to take out of my value the fresh looking, well printed publications Mr. Trak had given me on the cars, the day before. I first read in the Anti-Tobacco Journal for March and April, 1863, commencing with the "Campaign of 55." I was amused, pleased, edified. I enjoyed the style—the laconicism of laconics. I laughed heartily over what seemed to me genuine wit. The pictoria rations in this and other tracts came in for their share of admiration. I rested fast. To be sure, I was not silly in my disposition to laugh. I tried reading to my intelligent host and interesting family, and we looked at the illustrations together. They were affected "in like manner," and some of them more than myself. Were not space in the Trumpet so precious. I would try to justify my impressions to the reader by quoting abundantly.

We venture to predict that the "depository" will be "rumaged" hundreds of years hence, when the great Anti-Tobacco victory shall have been consumated, by hungry literati and plodding antiquarians, who shall find "brilliants" where we customarily recognize only the ploughshare of reform. Heaven bless Rev. George Trask, and multiply his friends!

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.

This institution has, from its very beginning, offered equal advantages of education to all who chose to come and be benefited by the instruction there given. It makes no distinctions of sex or color, but invites all come and gain that knowledge which may make them useful members of society, and elevate their souls above all that is gross and worldly. Not only do the faculty and the regulations of the institution offer these advantages to all, but there is such a spirit of liberality prevailing among students and people, all may enjoy these advantages without p tion. There is no institution East or West where equal rights are so fully secured as at this. None where there is such devotion to liberal principles, such earnest effort to promote the cause of liberty and hu-

man equality. The history of the financial affairs of this institution is well known; at present, there is pressing need that something should be done to raise an endowment fund. Will the liberal people of this country allow this institution to die for want of funds? Practically this is the only institution in the land from which sectarianism is excluded, which makes no invidious dis tiaction in regard to color, and which gives equal advantages to men and women. Such an institution can do more for the upbuilding of the cause of human rights than all the lectures and conventions we have had for the past ten years. Can Anti-Slavery people and Woman's Rights people make a better use of their money than to endow this institution, with the full inderstanding that it is ever to remain free to allthat within its limits there is to be "neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, neither male nor female." It is time for some of the most liberal minds in the country to take this matter in hand.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON - MORRIS ISLAND EVACUATED—CUMMINGS POINT CAPTURED-SUMTER STILL HOLDS OUT. The Richmond Enquirer contains the following :-

Charleston, Sept. 7. Morris Island was evacualled resterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at night. The enemy hold Cummings Point, in full view of the city. Heavy gring is now going on between our batteries on Sullium's Island and Fort Moultrie and the Monitors. The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the follow-

Charleston, Sept. 7. The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to amalt Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havou is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

Before evacuating Forts Gregg and Wagner, we piked the guns, and withdrew noiseleasly in forty larges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7, noon. A dispatch from Majer Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding the surrender of that Fort has just been received from Admiral Dahlgres by Lieut Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed to Major Eliiot to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming. rile and unbecoming.

8, P. M. At 6 o'clock, P. M., the Ironsides and Monitors approached Fort Sumter nearer than usual, and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sellivan's Island, including those of Fort Moultrie, relied heavily. The firing is still going on.

CHATANOOGA IN OUR POSSESSION! INCINNATI, Sept. 9. Gen. Crittenden's division Rosecrans' army took possession of Chattanooga to-y. The enemy evacuated yesterday, retreating

The correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, writing from the Fifty-fourth Regiment at Morris Island, thus speaks of this young officer's manner just before the assault on Wagner:—

ME WALCHT:

DEAR SIR—It is not often that a writer has a "fac" to sak to have an article transferred from "fac" to sak to have an article transferred from the property of the sak to have an article transferred from the property of the sak to have an article transferred from the property of the sak to have an article transferred from the property of the presence of his men; he sat on the ground before in the presence of his men; he sat on the ground and was talking to the men very familiarly and kindly; he told them how the eyes of thousands would look upon the night's work they were about to enter on; and he said, "Now, boys, I want you to be men!"

The "wide world" is not usually acquainted with more than one or two traits of living reformers. It may than one or two traits of living reformers. It may than the tuther was genial, that Melanethon that Gartham that the was genial, that Melanethon pressions of the whole character of the man or woman pressions of the whole character of the man or woman who contends against its errors. To the imagination of many, he or she is monstrous, or strange, or at least queer. By and by, it will be known that Garrianed mind, and an ability of governing men not possessed by many older or more experienced men. In him the regiment has lost one of its best and most devoted friends.

STEAM RAMS FOR THE REBELS.

The Daily News of the 26th publishes the following memorial, which was sent from the Committee of the Emancipation Society to Earl Russell on the 25th, and the Daily News editorially calls upon the government for prompt interference in the matter:

"To the Rt. Hos. Earl Russell, &c., &c. : The Memorial of the Executive Committee of Emancipation Society humbly showeth :

"To the Rt. Hox. Earl Bussell, &c., &c.:

The Memorial of the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society hambly showeth:

That your memorialists desire to call your lordship's attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance. Your memorialists have learned that certain persons, regardless of the proceedings already taken by her Majesty's government to stop such practices, have equipped vessels of a very formidable kind which are about to sail from England to make war upon a nation with which this country is at peace, and a people very nearly allied to us by ties of friendship and commerce. In particular, your memorialists are informed, and earnestly call upon your lordship to make immediate investigation into the fact, that two powerful iron-plated steam rams which for some time have been in preparation in the Mersey by the builders of the Alabama, are now almost ready for sea; that the vessels are equipped and armed with steel prows and turrets, and are intended for the purpose of committing hostilities against the government and people of the United States of America. One, it is believed, will sail on or about the 27th of this present month of August, and it is to be received by the Confederate war vessel "Florida," now hovering off the British coast for the purpose. Another iron-plated war vessel, destined for the same service, is approaching completion in the Clyde. In view of what her Majesty's government has already done in the case of the suspected gunboat "Alexandra," and of a statement by your tordship that you believed the Foreign Enlistment Act sufficient to stop these dangerous practices, your memorialists cannot doubt that the law will be enforced against the persons and vessels concerned, in a spirit of loyalty and good faith to an allied nation struggling for constitutional freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of elaveholders.

May it, therefore, please your lordship to order prompt investigation into the circumstances above detailed, and if necessary for this purpose, to

RESPONSE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE MANCHESTER ADDRESS. The following communication has been received by Mr. Thomas B. Potter, of Manchester, in reply to the letter addressed to the President of the United States, enclosing the address and other documents adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference held in Manchester on the 3d of June last:

on the 3d of June last:

"Department of State, and Washington, July 25, 1863. Sin:—I have had the honor to receive from the Rev. Dr. Massie and the Rev. Dr. Rylance your address in the name of a large public meeting which was recently held at Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, to the President of the United States, together with papers which constitute the accompaniments of that communication. These papers have been submitted to the President of the United States, and I am charged by him to inform you that he has read them with the most lively satisfaction, and with a profound sense of the obligation which the reverend religious pastors in Great Britain have laid upon the world by their correspondence with each other, and their common address to the Christian ministers and pastors throughout the United States. The proceedings of the meeting at Free Trade Hall, and its address to the President, touchingly and admirably harmonics with the sentiments which pervade the correspondence before mentioned.

The parties in these proceedings will readily under-

ments which pervade the correspondence before mentioned.

The parties in these proceedings will readily understand that the attempted revolution in the United States sensibly affects this Government, and American society itself, in many ways which it has not fallen within the province of those parties to examine. While the interests thus naturally, and not improperly, overlooked in Europe furnish the strongest possible motives to the people of the United States for suppressing the insurrection and maintaining the constitutional government received at the hands of their fathers, the President readily accepts and avows, as an additional and irresistible motive, the suggestion made by the friends of our country in Europe, that the success of the insurrection would result in the establishment, for the first time in the history of the human race, of a State based upon the exclusive foundation of African slavery.

African slavery.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq., Manchester, England,

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT WORCESTER. The State Convention of the remains of the late Democratic party was attended at Worcester on Thursday of last week by 1,500 delegates, representing 267 towns. The following nominations were made:—For Governor—Henry W. Paine of Cambridge; Lieutenant Governor—Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield; Secretary of State—Frederick O. Princo of Winchester; Treasurer—Nathan Clark of Lynn; Attorney General—Theodore H. Sweetser of Lowell; Auditor—Moses Bates of Plymouth. The Convention was not enthusiastic, except when the names of General McClellan and Horatio Seymour were mentioned; and it was noticeable that the former was applauded not as a successful soldier, but because he was "a martyr to the tyranny of the Administration." Not one of the principal speakers expressed any desire that the war should be carried on, and their only references to it were lamentations over what it had already cost, for nothing was said of the victories where gained, or the prospect that it would soon come to a successful termination.

Shelling Charleston. The Charleston papers say that when General Gillmore shelled that place, twelve 8-inch shell fell into the city, thirteen in all having been fired. Several of the shells flew in the direction of 8t. Michael's steeple, and fell either in the vacant lots in the burnt district, on King street, or more generally struck in the centre of the streets. At the corner of Queen and Rutledge streets, an 8 inch shell tore up the plank road, and dug a large hole in the ground. Another entered the warehouse, corner of Hayne and Church streets; it entered the roof and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the Medical Purveyor's storehouse, next door, scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw or packing was set on fire by the explosion, but was extinguished with little effort.

rowell, of Ghent, New York. It reflects little credit upon the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens, however, to be obliged to say that but EIGHTEEN persons were present to listen to it, two of whom came five miles to attend the meeting. If a ball had been announced in the place instead, or a "Jim Crow" exhibition, who does not know that it would have been well attended !—Hyannis Messenger.

THE COPPERHEADS AND THE LATE INVA-SION OF THE NORTH.

New York, 4th. The Times of this morning prints

Having just returned from the city of Richmond, Va., where I have been over one year, I wish you would give the following publication:

I have, during my stay in Richmond, made the intimate acquaintance of J. Lane, a Captain in the Confederate army, son of Gen. Joe. Lane, of Oregon, who is well-informed, and who assured me that the late invasion of the North by Generals Lee and Morgan were made upon the earnest and undoubted representations of that "true Southern man," Vallandigham, who assured President Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, that the North was ripe for a revolution, and only awaited the appearance of the Southern army to proclaim for Jeff. Davis, and forsake Lincoln. Mr. Vallandigham's representations were corroborated by the tone of the majority of the Northern journals, who surely would not denounce the Administration so boldly, except by the assurance of having the masses strongly in their favor.

I have sent a copy of this note to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed)

The rebel conscription in Mississippi is, by taking away all the able-bodied white men, creating a spirit of insubordination among the slaves. A New Orleans letter to the St. Louis Democrate says:

orleans letter to the St. Louis Democrat says:

"In the great tragedy of war, it is now evident that Jeff. Davis is cast for the part of Brutus, and will die upon his own sword. His sweeping conscription, in stead of strengthening his cause, is filling his people with the most terrible apprehensions. Private advices from the interior of Mississippi, which seem to be entirely trustworthy, indicate a reign of terror there, through a vast part of the State, in consequence of the insubordination of the negroes. The merciless conscription of the rebel government has taken away all the able-bodied white men, young and old, and left the women and children to the protection of the negroes. How strange it is that husbands should leave their families to be protected by their property! This property, with the galling wrongs of generations upon its head, at last sees an opportunity of realizing its fondest dreams of freedom—a subject on which it has only been allowed to dream. In short, the blacks are at last the master—they are in such a majority, they can rule without fear of consequences. They refuse to work; spend their time in idleness and lawless pursuits, and the whites are fleeing to Georgia, taking with them such goods as they can carry, and such negroes as will go with them. How true it is that curses still come home to roost!"

ward Everett, in a letter to Rev. Dr. Elliot, of St Louis, in a letter to Rev. Dr. Emiot, of St. Louis, in relation to a sermon on the ordinance of Emancipation passed by the Missouri Convention, remarks:—

"I have myself no doubt that, like the apprenticeship system in the British colonies, the ordinance
will, at the instance of the slaveholders themselves,
long before 1870, give way to another of immediate
emancipation, But whether it does or not, Missouri
is, from this time forward, substantially a free State,
and will, I doubt not, enter upon that career of prosperity for which her magnificent position and unsurpassing resources so admirably fit her.

"When I look back to the controversy which grew
out of the attempted restriction on the admission of

"When I look back to the controversy which grew out of the attempted restriction on the admission of Missouri into the Union in 1820, and on the folly which dictated the repeal of the Missouri Compro-mise in 1854, and then consider that the people of Missouri, assembled in convention in 1863, have de-creed that after 1870 all slaves then in Missouri shall be free, I am awe-struck with the visible tokens of an overruling and an interposing Providence."

GOOD TALK. Gen. Rosseau, a Kentuckian by birth, and a pro-slavery man by education, recently made a speech in Philadelphia, in which he expressed his creed in a few words, as follows:—

"The slaves had been the means of furnishing sus "The slaves had been the means of furnishing sus-tenance, strength, and provisions to the rebel armies, and wherever the strength of the rebels is found, it is to be hit in the head. As to equality, there is no ne-cessity to discuss that. It makes a negro a white man's equal to free him. It does not make a mule a copperhead's equal because he lets him out of the stable. The speaker did not come to fight with ne-groes, but, if placed where they could whip the rebels, he deemed them quite as good as secessionists or copperheads, either."

EVIDENCE OF MAL-TREATMENT. Mr. Wesley Humphrey, a surgeon of the army at Corinth, Mississippi, in a published communication in relation to the mattreatment and abuse to which the colored race has been subjected, says:

been subjected, says:

"I have been selected as the surgeon of the regiment of African descent, now forming here, (not all black by any means,) and during the past week had occasion to examine about 700 men in a nude state, preparatory to being mustered into the United States service; and I then saw evidences of abuse and maltreatment perfectly horrifying to relate, that must be seen to fully understand the abuse to which they have been subjected. I think I am safe in saying that at least one-half of that number bore evidence of having been severely whipped and mal-treated in various ways; some were stabbed with a knife, others shot though the limbs, some pounded with clubs until their limbs were broken."

A SLAVE CAPTURES HIS OWN MASTER. Among the incidents of the fight worthy of note was the capture of a rebel soldier, by a darkey, who was his master three months ago. The Texan was caught in a tight place by one of Col. Leib's men, who cried out to him, "Hold on, dar, and put down your guo, or I'll shoot." The rebel surrendered unconditionally, but after identifying his captor, said to one of our officers that he protested against being held as a prisoner by his own slave. "It's good enough for you," said the officer; "that's just the man to guard you. And Jim, (addressing himself to the soldier,) if he don't behave himself, shoot him down." The chivalrous Southerner was very indignant, and his wrath effervesced in a series of "G—damns," which fell upon the ears of the "intelligent contraband" without effect. The dusky warrior kept a close eye upon his prisoner, but refused to hold any conversation with him, or answer any of his questions as to when he enlisted, or how he dared to level a gun at his master. A SLAVE CAPTURES HIS OWN MASTER. AM

EMANCIPATION PROGRESSING. It is such a common occurrence for the slaves of rebels to run away from their masters in this county, that we have considered it of too little importance to even notice in our columns. But a stampede took place about two weeks ago, that we cannot forbear mentioning. Two of the most valuable negro men, belonging to E. K. Sayre, the rebel delegate from this county to the State Convention, ran away from him, each one taking with him a fine mule. Poor Mr. Sayre, he has our deepest sympathies in his sad "bereavements"—and may he bear up under it like a man! Don't cry, Mr. Sayre, it will all come out right a hundred years hence. You believe in gradual emancipation, Mr. Sayre, but it appears you have little influence over your darkies—some of them at least go in for immediate emancipation without compensation, but with transportation. Do you see it, Mr. Sayre!

THE COPPERHEADS IN THE LAST CONGRESS. One of our exchanges says that, out of one hundred and fifty votes cast in the House of Representatives on the bill for paying the soldiers in the field, the following were the only nays: Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, now candidate for Governor of Ohio; Benjamin Wood, of New York, redlected Representative to Congress; H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, now in the rebel army; Elijah H. Norton, of Missouri, who ran from his home, and is now in the rebel army; John W. Reid, of Missouri, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, and now, or lately, in the rebel army.

house, next door, scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw or packing was set on fire by the explosion, but was extinguished with little effort.

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamotion of the President is, in the opinion of this meeting, both legal and constitutonal and cannot be either rescinded or withdrawn, nor can the slaves emancipated by it be again reduced to slavery.

We had an excellent Anti-Slavery lecture at the Baptist vestry, Thursday evening, by Aaron M. Powell, of Ghent, New York. It reflects little credit upon the intelligence and patriotism of our clitzens, however, to be obliged to say that but Eightmens persons were present to lister to the content of the pressure of the process of the peasantry throughout the world."

Emancipation in Russia proceeds peacefully and successfully, in spite of all opposition. Schools are opened everywhere for the children of the peasants, and Russia will soon have an educated popularion. A correspondent of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society writes from Moscow: "I have seen frequently the leaders of the serf emancipation on the intention of this meeting, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as in the interior. I visited the estates of Prince Cherkessy, one hundred miles south of Moscow, in the Government of Tole, and I was delighted with all I saw and heard. It shows, without any doubt, that a great and pacific revolution has been accomplished in Russia, the effects of which are calculated to be of great utility to the cause of the peasantry throughout the world."

sons were present to listen to it, two of whom came five miles to attend the meeting. If a ball had been announced in the place instead, or a "Jim Crow" exhibition, who does not know that it would have been well attended?—Hyannis Messenger.

White Officers of Black Regiments. The Washington Republican says: "The rebel authorities have expressed a willingness to exchange all prisoners except the white officers of black regiments. They would not condescend to entertain such an insulting proposition."

We notice that all the copperhead papers have told us that Vallandigham has left the hotel where he has been boarding, and gone elsewhere; just as though the rascal's whereabouts, if restrained from deviltry, was of any consequence! But the Toledo Blade says that the "circumstances" which the landiord of the Canada hotel assigned for sending Vallandigham away were "that since he had been there, he had driven away the custom of all Americans of any standing; that those who came to see him were 'roughs' and rowdies, who injured the reputation of his house by their drunkenness and rowdyism."

QUANTRELL AND THE ILLINOIS "DEMOCRATS." correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says:—

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 29. In behalf of the sufferers by the Lawrence massacre, we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life already reported by the press is substantially correct. The loss of property exceeds a million and a half. Hundreds are homeless and destitute. The business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed. Aid can be sent to Peter T. Ridenour, Chairman Relief Committee, Lawrence, Kansas.

(Signed)

A. C. WILDER,
M. J. PARROTT,
NELSON MCCRACKEN,
H. J. ADAMS,
Leavenworth Committee.

Bion Bradbury said in the House of Representatives, on the 12th of March, 1862, "I will go further, and say that if this rebellion be not speedily crushed, if the conspirators against the Government obstinately protract this war, if, as our armies more southward, MILITARY NECESSITY strikes the fetters from the bandges, it will occupie me no record.

from the bondmen, it will occasion me no regret."
In 1863, only one year, Bradbury has turned his coat, and regrets considerably, if not more.—Maine State Press.

State Press.

The A gentleman who was present at the Democratic Convention held at Alfred a short time since, says, in a communication to Zion's Herald, "It was really interesting to see and smell the spirit manifested on that occasion." One spirited old man declared that "every d—d minister should be hung,"—said "he had twenty pounds of lead, three horns of powder, ten guns and a plenty of caps all ready." There were four speakers, Messra. Sweat, Weils, Wiggin and one other. Not a word was uttered against Jeff. Davis or secession, but Abe Lincoln, women, ministers, niggers and black Republicans had to take it pretty fully and foully. Mr. Wiggin said, "I counsel resistance to the conscriptact and administration to the bitance to the conscript act and administration to the bit-ter death, till the last drop of blood is spilt," and then tried to dodge by saying, "at the ballot box."—Press.

DEATH OF JOHN B. FLOYD. The Richmond Bis-patch announces the death of the rebel General John B. Floyd, at Abingdon, Va. He was the most odious of rebels before there was any rebellion, and the part he has played since the birth of the Confederacy has done little to redeem his public character. One by one the chief originators and props of the rebellion are passing away.

DEATH OF LUTHER BRADISH. Hon. Luther Bradish, formerly Lieutenant Governor of R. I., died at Newport on Sunday morning, 30th ult. His age was eighty years.

eight years.

BA strange and melancholy coincidence has been noted in the family of McCook in their connection with the war. His youngest son Charles was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, on the 21st day of July, 1861; his son, Colonel Robert McCook, was killed on the 21st day of July, 1862; and the father himself was killed on the 21st day of July, 1863.

hale looking eldish gentleman in a door by the road-side, halted and enquired: "Which way did the rebel cavalry go that passed here a moment since?" "Sir," was the reply, "I am under parole to the Confeder-ate Government to tell nothing I see. But, sir, my name is John Minor Botts, as devoted a Union man as the world can find. I put no 'ifs' or 'buts' in the case."

Mr. Vallandigham's organ seems to be the London Times. That journal has come out for him strongly as a representative of the principles of constitutional liberty. The people of Ohio will be somewhat puzzled to understand the qualifications to rule over them of a candidate whose residence is in Canada, and whose official journal is in London.

A new kind of cotton has been found in Cuba, growing on a vine. It is not very fine, but white and strong, and it is thought will thrive where other kinds will not flourish. A concession has been granted by the Russian Government to some English houses for a railway from Moscow to the Crimea. The work will extend over several years, and the total capital will be above £20, 000,000.

A motto for Vallandigham Democrats, expressing their position exactly: "Freedom of speech for treason and rebellion, but no freedom of speech against

The Richmond Dispatch wants the Charleston warehouses filled up with Yankee prisoners of war, so that they may be slaughtered when Gen. Gillmore shells the city, in retailation for daring to bombard Charleston.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has written a letter stating that the colored conscripts from that State are being transferred to the colored battalion now forming in New York, and also that he should like to have one or more companies of volunteers formed to join the battalion.

Thaddeus Stevens—a very good authority—is of the opinion that the payment of 8300 by a drafted man is precisely the same as furnishing a substitute—it clears the payer for the entire term of three years, and during that term he cannot be again liable to draft.

Theodore Tilton, Editor of the New York In-dependent, is drawn as a conscript in Brooklyn. The notorious C. Edwards Lester, author of "Giory and Shame of England," who was arrested the other day for traitorous conduct, has been discharged as innocent of anything, except "laboring under a temporary absence of mind not uncommon among frequenters of the Washington hotels."

Gen. Burnside has actually interrupted the line by which the rebels have hitherto drawn their supplies from the Southwest. His occupation of Kingston, East Tennessee, cuts off from Richmond all the Southwest, except by a circuitous and tedious route along the sea-coast.

Gen. Fremont, it is stated, has succeeded in adjust-ing all the difficulties heretofore surrounding the Mar-iposa grant, and has settled all his California business, which leaves him over a million and a half dollars' worth of property. Surgeons of colored regiments receive the same rank and pay as surgeons of white regiments. They have to pass the same examination by the same board, and no men are commissioned in anyway inferior to like officers of white regiments. Applications are made to surgeon General Hammond.

Fred. Law Olmstead, formerly of Hartford, and late Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, has been ap-pointed Superintendent of the Mariposa Mining Com-pany, of California, at a salary of ten thousand dollars

Gen. Meade thinks the war will soon be at an end, if the ranks of the army are speedily filled. His language is—"Send us our men, and immediately." All copperheads will please take notice.

SPEECHES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Quantell and the St. Louis Democratasys.—

"Quantell, the Kanses seasais, was in Springfield, Illimois, on the I'th of June last, at the great Democration of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of she closeted with some of the leading Democrats of the leading Democratics of the leading Democratics of the leading Democratics of the leading Democrati

The author of this volume has acquired a very high reputation as an orator. His speeches and lectures have been listened to by multitudes with pleasure, whether they have always agreed with his views or not. Many have felt and expressed a strong desire to have them in a permanent form, that they might read and have them for reference. But during the many years he has been before the public, this desire has never been gratified till now.

The first speech he delivered that created a sensation was in Faneuil Hall, in 1837, on the murder of Lovejoy; on which occasion the venerated Dr. Channing, and George S. Hillard, Esq., gave eloquent addresses, in support of resolutions in condemnation of that outrage. This speech of Mr. Phillips is very appropriately the first in the volume, and seems to be peculiarly fresh, and cannot but be read with peculiar interest by true American patriots in these times. We here give the concluding passage:

"I am glad, Sir, to see this crowded house. It is

these times. We here give the concluding passage:

"I am glad, Sir, to see this crowded houso. It is good for us to be here. When Liberty is in danger, Faneuil Hall has the right, it is her duty, to strike the key-note for these United States. I am glad, for one reason, that remarks such as those to which I have alluded have been uttered here. The passage of these resolutions, in spite of this opposition, led by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, will show more clearly, more decisively, the deep indignation with which Boston regards this outrage."

Some one has said that eloquence never can be written. There is truth in this remark; but we think that this volume comes as near as any we have seen, of being an exception. The speeches here are not of artistic construction, and the author probably had not the slightest expectation, when he uttered them, that they would ever be given to the public in a permanent form. But westhink the best judges will acknowledge, that they are eminently adapted to the eye, and must take their place in the permanent literature of that class to which they belong, of which we Americans have so much reason to be proud.—
Cambridge Chronicle.

We understand that Drake Brothers are now ready to furnish the "Lectures and Speeches of Wendell Phillips." They are the sole agents of this work for

himself was killed on the 21st day of July, 1863.

Hon. Greene C. Bronson died at Saratoga the 2d inst.

The celebrated Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, is dead.

Anti-Slavery Newspapers in the South. Anti-slavery newspapers are now published in Middle Tennessee, South Carolina, and Louisiana. Another is to be immediately started in Mississippi. Mr. Mortis to be called the "Vicksburg to be

who desires it.—Manhatian (Kansas) Independent.

We hope soon to notice more at length the handsome volume containing the speeches and writings of Mr. Wendell Phillips, together with that remarkable movement in the public mind of which they are perhaps the finest representative. As literature, they are by general acknowledgment the very best examples we have of forensic orstory,—in thought clear as crystal, keen and ready in wit, in style polished to the last perfection that belongs to compositions of this class. As historic documents, they are the living record of some of the most marked phases in public events and in the temper of the popular mind, for a period ranging over five and twenty years. But their interest in either regard is subordinate to their unique and peculiar value, as examples of the highest order of moral truth, and the intensest moral conviction, brought to bear, with courage perfectly unflinching, and absolute consistency of aim, upon the discussion of the most momentous, disputed, and difficult questions at the bar of the general conscience. Nothing less than a consciousness of perfect fidelity to such an aim would excuse the tone of severity and the kenness of personal attack painfully frequent in these pages; or that temper approaching to bitterness and scorn, in which men and things are dealt with that vary at all from the strict line of right as conceived by Mr. Phillips. Personally, he is as we know, in the highest degree courteous and magnanimous to a sincere opponent. And the asperity of tone that fills many of these "Cassandra prophesyings" (as they are called), with the trying position into which it brings the utterer of them towards large portions of the community, we have regarded rather in the light of a sacrifice exacted by a certain scrupulous severity of conscience, than as the trick of a debater, or the moroso habit of a serifice position into which it brings the utterer of them towards large portions of the community, we have regarded rather in the light of a sacrifice ex

Within the lines of our armies are many thousands of colored mes, healthy, strong, and unemployed. Beyond our lines, but within our reach, are a hundred thousand more, who unwillingly labor for the support of the rebellion. The Government is prepared to arm these men, and to place them where they can do much for themselves and for us. But the system of recruiting for the regular army was adopted for a small force, and, when unaided by the State,

adopted for a small torce, and, when unaided by the State, it is alow.

The deficiencies of this service it is proposed to remedy by agencies established by the contributions of patriotic citizens. These agencies will be solely for co-operation with the government for the more rapid advancement of the recruiting service; for obtaining acclimated men for the increase of the army by the use of such means as will induce them to offer therewives to the Government. The induce them to offer themselves to the Government. The Committee will undertake nothing which is not sanctioned

by the Commanders of Departments, by the laws of civil-ized warfare, and by the laws of the lam.

The undersigned have been appointed by a larger Com-mittee to solicit subscriptions for this object, and they re-quest that those who will take part in forwarding it should send their contributions to Mr. RICHARD P. HALLOWELL, Treasurer, No. 98 Federal street, Boston.

J. M. FORBES,
A. A. LAWRINGE,
S. G. WARD,
MARTIN BRIMMER,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
J. H. STEPHENSON,
LE BARON RUSSELL,
1, 1, 1863.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-LEGE.—The Sixteenth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue seventsen weeks. Lecture fees, \$55. Aid will be afforded to a limited number of students needing it. Any person or persons paying to the College \$100 can send a student free of tuition through its course of education. Address or apply to the subscriber, at the College, No. 10 East Canton street, Beston.

3t. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Sec'y.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of . omen and Children.
References.—Leither Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

THE FIFTH "COMMENCEMENT" of the Nor-THE FIFTH "COMMENCEMENT" of the Normal Institute for Physical Education will be celebrated at Tremont Temple, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 14, 1863, beginning at precisely 7 1-2 o'clock.

The Class of Graduates will be much larger than on any previous occasion, numbering more than Forty Ladies and Gentlemen, and representing nearly every one of the Free States.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

I. Free Gymnastics.
II. Exercises with the Wand.
III. Mutual Help Exercises.

IV. Series of New Feats with the light Dumb Bells. V. Exercises with the Gymnastic Ring. VI. Presentation of Diplomas.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the Principal of the Institute, will con-

fluct the exercises.

The Gymnastic Exercises will be executed by the ladies and gentlemen of the Graduating Class, in full gymnastic

One lady and three goutlemen—members of the Gradu-ating Class—will deliver addresses, each of five minutes. Gov. Andrew will preside; and the music—vocal by the Class, and Instrumental by the Pianist of the Insti-tute—will be good.

An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. This is done, in part, to avoid, if possible, the unmanageable growd of the last "Commencement," and, in addition, to contribute something to a most deserving charity. THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY (John's and Am's) will give a series of spirit-stirring Concerts at the Meiona-on, in Boston, commencing on Monday evening next, Sept. 14th, and continuing through the week. In addition to their inimitable vocal powers, they deserve crowded houses for the invaluable services they have so long and so hero-ically rendered the cause of Liberty and Right.—Ed. Lib.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver an address the state of the country, in the Unitarian Church, at

NEPONSET, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. AARON M. POWELL will speak at Dennis, (Mass.) Friday, Sept. 11. Yarmouth, Sunday, " 13.

Yarmouth, DIED. On the 6th of August, of congestion of the brain, at the esidence of his father-in-law, Thomas Hambleton, ELIAS

Weaver, aged 32 years, Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. Our beloved friend, so early and suddenly removed from our midst, was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa. In early youth, his thirst for knowledge, and unusual progress in tudy, indicated the possession of talents of no

In 1855, he became a teacher in the Normal School at Millersville, which position he occupied till the time of his death. During all this time, he was a close student, and, as a teacher, was known to the many hundreds of pupils who have been under his instruction, as well as the rge circle of friends who witnessed his labors, as faithul and devoted to his trust. His early death has left a

olank that will not soon be filled.

After the battle of Gettysburg, he, with others from the ricinity of Lancaster, was early on the field, where (a friend writes) "he labored constantly, day and night, to relieve the suffering that surrounded him. No one could be more assiduous in the good work, with no thought for himself." The exposure there endured induced the fever that terminated his life. Although quite ill, so great was his desire to relieve the suffering, that he intended starting for York with further supplies on the 30th of July; but that morning found him unable to rise, and that day one week he was numbered with the dead. His large and active rain caused bim, even in the delirium of fever, to talk nuch on moral and scientific subjects. He was conscious of the progress of the disease, and aware of the result. He has left a wife and child, aged parents, sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends, deeply to mourn his early death. Those who knew him know how truly good he was. His sympathies were enlisted in every cause that would lead to the advancement of the human race, whether in breaking the bonds of the oppressed, or in raising the ignorant, degraded and erring to a higher life. Thus go erned in all his actions by what he believed to be right, he led the life of a true Christian; and we are consoled by the belief, that though he has left his earthly home amid such trials and tribulations in the land, he is in con with the angels, and enjoying the higher life of spirits made perfect.

BEYOND THE LINES:

A YANKEE PRISONER LOOSE IN DIXIE.

A New Book of Thrilling Interest. BY REV. CAPT. J. J. GEER,

Formerly Paster of George Street M. E. Church, Cincinna-ti, and late Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of Gen. Buckland. With an Introduction by Rev. ALEX-ANDER CLARK, Editor of the School Visitor.

THIS is one of the most thrilling accounts of adventure and suffering that the war has produced. Capt. Gerr was wounded and captured at the great battle of Shiloh; tried before several prominent Rebel Generals for his life, among whom were Hardee, Bragg, and Beauregard; incarcerated in four jalls, four penitentiaries, and twelvo military prisons; escaped from Macon, (Georgia,) and travelled barefoot through swamps and woods, by night, 250 miles; was fed by negroes in part, and subsisted for days at a time on frogs, roots and berries, and was at last recaptured when within thirty-five miles of our gunboats on the Southern coast.

The particulars of his subsequent sufferings as a chained oulprit are told with a graphic truthfulness that surpasses any fection.

The work contains a fine steel portrait of the author, besides numerous wood engravings illutrative of striking incidents of his experience among the rebels. Every Unionist—every lover of his country—every man, woman and child should read this Book of Facts as they actually occurred.

The author has not only succeeded in making a parra-

occurred.

The author has not only snoceeded in making a narrative of exciting interest, but has ingeniously interwoven in the book many original and eloquent arguments in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war against Rebellion

of a vigorous prosecution of the war against Rebellion and Oppression.

Just published on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. 285 pages.

Agents wanted in every county and township in the Union, to whom extraordinary inducements will be of-

Specimen copies will be sent to any person for \$1, post paid, with particulars to Agents. NOTICES OF THE PRESS

No narrative of personal adventure which has been published since the war begun, equals this in interest. The account he gives of the treatment of himself and his fellow-prisoners exceeds anything we have heretofore read.

—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The Captain's graphic account of affairs in the South, during his long captivity there, will be read with great interest. The Introduction is by Rev. Alexander Clark, which is sufficient in itself to warrant a large sale.—Philadelphia Daily Inquirer.

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,

1308, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. English and Classical School.

THE next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.
For particulars, address
NATHANIEL T. ALLEN,
July 31.
West Newton, Mass.

THE UNAVAILING CRY: A Sermon for all Times
By Rev. Alexander Clark, Editor of "Clark's School
Visitor." Just published—price 10 cents, post-paid.
Address W. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, Publishers,
Sept. 4.

006, Chestmut street. Philadelphis.

Poetry.

AMERICAN SLAVERY. DEDICATED TO UNION MEN Wipe out the blot! Wipe out the spot! Jehovah's sword is flaming high! Wipe out the blot! Cut out the rot! In its own venom let it die !

It is the scorpion girt by fire; In its own ire let it expire,
Its own sting rankling in its head!

Wipe out the spot! Wipe out the blot! For him be not a freeman's lot On to the long predestined end,

As sweeps the surge events converge To rend the veil from Freedom's brow. Wipe out the spot ! Wipe out the blot !

O! who has not bewailed the lot That heaped on us the bonds We stand for all our country's laws; But now that they have rent the chain,

Let him not rank with men again ! The worm that eats the root is found ;

The surgeon's knife is at the sore; Shall health abound? the tree grow sound? Or, conscious, wither as before? It is for life ! and ours the tale To sound to ages yet to come :

Shall fiends prevail? Shall Heaven fail? The answer leaps e'en from the dumb. The cancer dries the vital flow While one polluting root remains; And even so, no healthful glow

Can spread where Slav'ry clogs the veins. Behold the curse! Its desp'rate bands Are shaking now the sacred base Where Freedom stands with elenched hands,

Let no man fear! Our Eagle vet Will cleave the clouds and ride the wind : Though Slav'ry fret, its star be set-

His flight shall leave that night behind ! Still brighter smiles shall dress the soil

Where sugar, rice and cotton grow, And freedmen's toil shall know no foil Though black or white his color show Wipe out the blot! Wipe out the spot! Jebovah's sword is flaming high !

Wipe out the blot ! Cut out the rot ! In its own venom let it die! New York, August 22, 1863.

SUMTER!

Sumter silenced! How I wonder If 't is true, and no sad blunder ! Silonced, shattered, crushed asunder ! Sumter captured ! Let it thunder O'er the land and o'er the ocean Let it sweep in grand commetion Up the rivers to their fountains, O'er the valleys, prairies, mountains, O'er sierras ever snowing, Down where tropic gales are blowing, Down bright streams to sunset flowing. Till from ocean unto ocean Sweeps the rapturous commetien-Sweeps the mighty acclamation And with twenty million voices O'er the sure and glorious token

Sumter fallen! God is holy! God, who hears the poor and lewly-Mears and answers, seen or slowly-Saw our sin and tribulation, Sent we succor and salvation ! Let the golden gateways sever ! Let the swelling, bursting pean Let the adamantine arches Tremble as the anthem marches Up the everlasting river, God, almighty to deliver ! Let the harpstrings leap and quiver ? Let the crystal columns shiver ! BLESSED BE GOD'S NAME FOREVER!

Blessed be God's name forever Never, pover, pover, pover, Stretch o'er earth its midnight pinion ! Hear, O Earth, through all this battle, Hear thy broken fetters rattle ! Shout, O Earth ! Sing, child and mother Wife and husband, lover, brother, Through this land and every other Shout and sing, through all the nation Through all human habitations ! For, though ours the tears and slaughter, Ours the brave blood poured like water. Yours shall be the golden morrow ! Yours with us, though 'round us closing, God's great hand, o'er all disposing Still all good shall save and cheris Till all evil fall and perish.

The following tribute to Thoreau, by Miss Louis Alcott, of Concord, (Mass.) is in the finest vein of the old English poets.

THOREAU'S FLUTE.

Wo, sighing, said, "Our Pan is dead; Around it wistful sunbeams quiver, Spring mourns as for untimely frost; e bluebird chants a requiem ; The willow-blossom waits for him ;-The Genius of the wood is lost."

Then from the flute, untouched by hands, There came a low, harmonious breath His life th' eternal life commands Above man's alms his nature rose ; The wisdom of a just conte Made one small spot a continent. And turned to poetry Life's prose.

Haunting the hills, the stream, the wild, allow and aster, lake and pine, To him grew human or divine, Fit mates for this large-hearted child. And yearly on the coverlid Neath which her darling lieth hid, Will write his name in violets.

To him no vain regrets belong, Gave to the world no poor lament, But wood-notes ever sweet and strong. O lonely friend! he still will be A potent presence, though unseen, Steadfast, sagacious, and serene; Seek not for him,—he is with thee."

The Tiberator.

THE FUTURE OF THE FREED PEOPLE. No. IV.

BY REV. JAMES A. THOME.

ples has been endowed with mental qualities which, ed with might by his spirit in the inner man; that works to abound over our past evil treatment be filled with all the fullness of God.

the stand-point we now occupy? We see the love of but miracles in so humane a cause as the elevation of God, with justice on one side and mercy on the other, down-trodden millions. lifting up the downcast, dignifying the despised, clothing with the attributes of manhood the merchantable garded the future of the freed people. We have bevindicating its silence, and crowning its processes of satisfactory apprehensions on this question, which so shall be the glory, as they have been the shame, of It were frivolous to speculate, without any guiding mankind. Already God has opened the highway of principles, on what isto become of the negroes, when slavery advancement to the freed people, and what earthly shall be no more? It were fruitless, however friendly power can close it? "Behold, I have set before them the intention, to assert, dogmatically, that they are des make them of the synagogue of Satan, which say erations to come. We may have to infer this, logical they are Jews, and are not, but do lie; behold, I will ly, from the incontrovertible principles which fore make them to come and worship before thy feet, and shadow the future of the freed people. It were hard-

future of the freed people from the point of our own blacks from the country, on any assumption of in obligations, and ability to help them.

ment, of the churches, of the good, the learned, the sal of this perplexing problem. sings we have withheld from them; by all the ac- belong to the Lord our God." knowledged civil birthrights we have denied them; gation to be their benefactors henceforth. The vast tion. The old standing question: " What will you do have been rolling up, through all our history, by our MATION we have not labored to silence. The bug oppressions of the negroes. These are sacred bonds, bears of insurrection and irruption we have, indeed, our national struggle, to meet these maturing obliga-tions? Is he not humbling the hearts of the people, bands within our lines, and of the liberated slaves in developing moral principle, enlisting humans sympathy, and so disposing the nation for the work his providence is devolving upon heart and hands, that safely extended to all the enslaved. it shall be performed, "not by constraint, but willing- Brethren and fellow-countrymen! Providence has

the wrath of God upon us so fearfully. Yet will be on our ministrations. War has battered down th

tion under tribute to further this great enterprise Mighty men shall be nursing fathers, and honorable romen shall be nursing mothers.

masses shall be turned from injustice, oppression and the fostering influence of the American churches, tute settlement in our own country, shall be propor-

tion of their paramount claims? Christian manhood, the greater number, who have day is coming! We must wipe out these scores that there is no subject which now engages the suppli-cations of the righteous so absorbingly as the future of the freed people. We confidently expect abundant an-selves, we may trust that when Ethiopia shall atretch swers. As an aged contraband, bowed with the bur- out her hands unto God, we shall stretch out our dens of ninety-five years of slavery, recently said, in hands also, in emulous offerings and con

a school examination, at Memphis, "De Lord has let down de window of heaven for our salvation

What will not a chastened patriotism, tried in the fires of civil war, do, when it shall be seen that the future prosperity of the country is conditioned on the just and generous treatment of the negro? What will not the spirit of missions and of revivals

undertake and achieve for these hungering and thirst Believing, as we do, that this most degraded of peo- ing souls, for whom, hitherto, "no man has cared" What will not pious tenchers, in the spirit of selfunder due culture and encouragement, will win for them an enviable rank among mankind, and contribute beings, by patiently teaching them to read the Bi a noble nationality to the world, we cannot doubt that
Divine goodness will yet bestow on the human brotherhood this rich donation of a type of man, peculiar,
forces of the country do for these apt, imitative, oband, peradventure, pre-eminent. The whole human servant learners ? What will not the laboring classes family, every kindred, people and tongue, destined to a realization of the primal unity of mankind, has an interest in the development and elevation of the multitudinous negro race. If the other continents have What will not the women of America, the matrons, conspired to plunder Africa of her children, and keep the housekeepers, the cultivated women do, when, "con her a terra incognita, may we not trust that the Lord quering their prejudices," they condescend to instruct the megres, liberated from the cotton-field, "the shovel the western nations with proofs of a superior mold of and the hoe," in the domestic arts, and to introduce manhood? This, surely, would be godlike. We these victims of indiscriminate concubinage to the pur presume not, however, to forecast the methods of the ties of lawful wedlock ! What will not the devotees of All-wise; but we do confidently commit the future the liberal arts do to quicken and foster the native ge of the freed people "unto Him who is able to do ex- nius of this gifted race? The future of our freed people ceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think." ple glows before us, when we view it as the resultant o this cause we bow our knees unto the Father of so many cooperating agencies. It is dependent on our our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in good-will, on our liberality, on our magnanimity heaven and earth is named, that he would grant them, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthen meet our obligations in full ?—if we cause our good Christ may dwell in their hearts by faith; that they, must be the future of a people so befriended. Limits being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to can scarcely be assigned to the improvement of a cacomprehend, with all saints, what is the breadth, and pable race who, leaping forward to the echo of their length, and depth, and height; and to know the love falling shackles, commence the onward march under of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that they may the lead of a free Christian people. The sympathics and enthusiasms inherent in the American heart, em What, then, do we see, looking into the future, from ploying the rich resources of the land, will work all

Thus have we, from three several stand-points, re chattel. We see the long-suffering patience of the Lord lieved that in no other way is it possible to attain to discipline with the rich results of a ripened race, who profoundly interests the American people just now. an open door, and no man can shut it. Behold, I will tined to coexist with the whites in this country for geno know that I have loved thee."

3. We take another stand-point. We view the seem disposed to do, the removal of the liberates compatibility, or what not. We would humbly com-The ability of the American people, of the govern- mit to the hands of the Almighty Providence the dispo-

opulent, is immeasurable; and the obligations are In our discussion we have purposely avoided the o less. By all the injuries we have inflicted on them impertinent adventuring of any conjectures touching in their enslavement; by all the robberies we have sundry details which a vain curiosity would pry into. progeny; by all the blood-bought spiritual bles- to study, apply, and interpret; but "the secret things

During the thirty years of our warfare with the by all the chains, and stripes, and mutilations, and Slave Power, while we have not ceased to proclaim tortures, even unto death, we have visited upon them the duty, and safety too, of immediate emancipation hitherto; in which enormities we, THE PEOPLE, are we have disclaimed the possession of a wisdom ad implicated, we may measure the extent of our obliquate to shed any light on the sequences of emancipa national debt we are accumulating, by means of the with the negroes after you get them free?" we have percivil war, is trivial compared with the moral debt we sistently declined to answer. The outcry of AMALGA hich cannot be repudiated, nor indefinitely post- tried to dispel, by reason and by ridicule, seeing they poned. Almighty justice holds us to their discharge, were and are essentially foolish. If any fears of and the time has come to make first payments. And is these have lingered in the public mind, they must not God preparing us, by the sobering discipline of have been effectually dissolved by the uniformly changing their feelings, softening their prejudices, the District of Columbia. We have ample pledges,

committed to us a great work. It is no less than to Is not the Holy Spirit rousing the energies of fulfill a glorious prophecy! It is to lift up the pros Christians, and concentrating their attention on these victims of their past neglect? Have God's people been ers, to put sight into their seared eyes, to clothe their verily guilty concerning their brother, in that they bare being with the habiliments of a well-furnished saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought them, manhood. It is to evoke the capabilities of a mysteand they would not hear"? Ah, yes! And griev- rious race; to encourage those, whom centuries of sin, in the sacrifice of their young men on the bloody it is to make a people out of cattle, a power out of altars of war! All the churches are in mourning; nothing; to demonstrate their humanity, and our every family apart! In all the land is there "a own. No age has furnished such a task; no people voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great bave enjoyed such a chance to vindicate humanity mourning." And the end is not yet. Still the sword Coming ages look down upon us. Ancient seen For the unutterable atrocities of slavery is charge us to verify their predictions. Ethiopia waits not utterly consume us in his sore displeasure. For brazen gates of oppression, and laid open the Field. the righteous that are in the land, for those who have Presidential proclamations have cleaved the waters long sighed and cried over these abominations, and before us. God utters his voice, summons his volunwho bear the mark of mercy in their foreheads, will teers, calls for co-workers. Almighty Providence the Lord spare the nation; and for the sake of these CARES FOR THE NEGRO. Who of us will be codlike

freed people, who need their help. In penitence, and We have a present, urgent task, a humble one, a devotion to the claims of these sable sufferers, will lie hard one—to minister to the necessities of the freedthe remission of the plagues of Heaven on our guilty men. But to do this wisely and well, we must have nation. The Lord is now calling his servants into the just final aims. Adequate conceptions of the ultimate field his providence is so signally opening among the future of the freed people must give us inspiration freed people. With a voice of authority and love he and direction in the self-denying labors which their insays : Enter this needy and promising field! Be co-termediate future is about to devolve upon us. They workers with me in elevating these liberated captives! cry now for help in their sore need, for supplies in He charges his people to devise liberal things for their sheer destitution, for light in their deep darkness. those poor, whose unpaid toil has made the nation They have nothing save freedom! They are nothing rich; whose "sinews, bought and sold," have made but men. Body and soul-pothing else! It doth not the country strong. These uplifting services will the yet appear what they shall be. We have, however, good God exact largely from the American people. the sure word of prophecy illuminating their future. He will tax the high and the low; he will lay the na- Let us take that light as we go down to their low estate. Let us bear in mind what manner of persons they are destined to become, that we may properly esteem and worthily serve them in this time of their We cannot overestimate the results of such en- humiliation. In the opening field among the freed deavors, when the tide of a contrite nation's good-will shall set toward the freed people; when the hereafter; and in the faithful performance of this mission lie the safety and weal of our nation, from prejudice, to pity and succor; when the leading minds, this time forward. We cannot get rid of these duties longer confessing that they "feel no interest in by getting rid of the negroes. If this were practicathe negro," shall glory rather in owning that they ble, it would be criminal, shameful, ruinous. If it feel for him, as they know God does. What will be were industrially expedient to allenate this trained labor-force, it would be forbidden by every considerawhen their evangelical efforts, which have reached tion of piety and humanity. The freed people are every quarter of the heathen world, and every desti- bound to us, and we to them, by hooks of steel. The question is not. Do we need their help? but. Do tionally directed to these new objects, with a recognithey not need our help? We have hitherto held them to service, and would not let them go; now they What will not earnest prayer accomplish for those hold us to service, and God will not let us off. Think who, in their bondage, were so generally neglected in of their unpaid toil for the American people during the church prayer-meetings, monthly concerts, and scores of years! Their extorted labor has supplied sanctuary supplications, when they shall be rolled as a us with cotton, hemp, sugar, rice, turpentine, tobac special burden on the hearts of the importunate, with co, for consumption and commerce. They have earnall their wants, interests, hopes and prospects as freed- ed wealth for the whites, while they have been penmen? While those intercessors, who have long plead-ed in their behalf, and have prevailed against their have kept no book account with us, but "their anchains, will be encouraged to pray for their growth in gels" have. Long scores are down against us. Pay been, by late events, enlisted in the cause of the ne- We must make this poor people rich, as they have made gro, will remember him at the Throne of Grace. Al-ready he has a place in the daily prayer-meeting, from benefactors. Their claims are Heaven's calls. The which he was formerly excluded, and in the devo- voice of this people is the voice of God to us. We tions of worshipping assemblies, which, not long ago, shall not be destroyed by the rebellion, for we have a would not have tolerated prayer for the oppressed. debt to pay, a duty to perform, to help the freedman Aye, God is waking his saints, his priestly people, to achieve his destiny; to prepare him to glorify God. bear this cause before the Throne of Grace. This is, in the highest degree, hopeful. Great blessings overhang those for whom the Holy Spirit moves the elect future. In exalting them, we shall magnify ourselves. to cry unto God, day and night. We are persuaded In securing their liberties, we shall fortify our own. that there is no subject which now engages the suppli-

A CHAT WITH A FUGITIVE.

This morning, I opened my eyes on the sunshinea sight rare enough in old Massachusetts, of late, to to say we want of no account; but they'll see, they'll

you've been gone so long, the weeds have grown up we love it, and we feel a pride in it!"

"It's allers so, ma'am, in these rich gardens when it rains so. I can work for ye to-day, jis as well as not." | ian blood. On the matter of his absence, he evidently meant to keep himself to himself."

James, the colored man of all work, of our neighbor riot in Boston. The night before, he asked Dr. Hardgo into town, and investigate it in the morning." Night came, and next night, but no James. We grew My mind ran quickly through our Genealogical

me safe station on the Underground Railroad, wait- the family dignity; and I wondered how

before I went away; and when I got over there, I with milk and honey. The Lord your God hath found I must stop, and take some medicine. So they given you this land to possess it : ye shall pass over, doctored me up."

I have often seen the man in the garden since my return, and have been the recipient of many polite inquiries for my health. I determined to have some talk with him to-day; so I began to open the way at

"I mean to pick the currants for jelly, this morning: not wait till the sun is low, only to be caught by a shower, as I was yesterday."

'You can't-it is going to rain again. Don't you ee how dark it is? 'Tis such ketchin weather lately, there is no chance to do anything out doors. The weather has n't behaved decently the last six weeks it's a wonder where so much rain comes from. I went out to the grapery the other day, and it poured down so I could not get in for two hours. You need n' think of picking currants to-day."

"But, aunt, the jelly must be made. People tell me t is growing late for currants; they won't 'jelly well, currants are too old."

" Nonsense, child! I always let my currants hang on the bushes till they are dead ripe; and my jelly is good enough for anybody."

"Is the grass much wet from last night's rain?" My aunt keeps up old-fashioned habits.

Oft from the lawn she brushed the early dew," will be a testimonial peculiarly grateful to her spirit, whenever the time for such testimonial shall arrive-(" O king, live forever!") and she answered briskly,

No, child, the wind blows so hard, 'tis alm So, after breakfast, I put on my hat, took a tin pail, and went into the garden, where James had already made a terrible onslaught on the weeds in the straw berry bed. As I passed under the arbor, a vine of the Hartford Prolific brushed its heavy clusters across my forehead. It seemed, even in early June,

as if those vines never would open their spicy blos soms to the air .-"We shan't have any open air grapes this year unless we have late frosts.

"Do late frosts ripen the grapes, aunt?" You know what I mean, child!"

The clusters seem to have grown miraculously this ultry weather. I stopped to admire their green "It seems as if grapes was prettier to look at when for, only a few months before, I was a free man, sur-

they's growin out doors than when they's under

'No, miss, I was n't frightened of 'em." Thinks now our folks will see what comes o' lettin the Catholics and the Jews have their own way in everything. "Why, they're so deceitful, ye never can trust
'em; ye never know what they're about. I told our
'Elijah's and Elisha's God, and remembered that
Elijah's and Elisha's God, and remembered that Catholics and the Jews have their own way in everyin the grass,' says I, 'and ye'll find it so, if ye don't look out; they'll rule our country, the whole on it and they'll rule us, Yankees as well as colored people,' says I. 'Ye don't know 'em up here as I know 'em down in South Caroliny,' says I, 'or ye wouldn't trust 'em. They'll get all the power in their own

hands, if ye don't look after 'em.' Here he fell to work cutting down the witch grass and clover on the borders of the walk with his boe spitefully, as if he saw in every blade and leaf the strong dark features of a Jew, or the fair, ruddy, much despised Celtie face of some Southern master.

Meanwhile, I picked industriously from the current bush under the ben-apple tree, till I was finally moved to comfort him by the gift of a couple of red astracans that had fallen early; mellow and toothsome, but not yet bursting the glowing rind with their mealy

"Why do you think the Catholics got up the riots James ? The priests did their utmost to quell them." " O, they're so deceitful, ye never can tell what they mean. The native Americans isn't half smart enough 'em, and they's pretty smart, too! These forriners allers wants to get the power inter their own hands its power, power, power they allers tries to get, and allers has tried to get everywhere. They own half the South, now, and they own the slaves, too. The the South, now, and they is here: they is rich, the most on 'em, and the Dutch, and the German, and the that it was impossible to move in any direction. Again we concluded to tarry for the daylight; and Jews, and the French, and the Spanish, they all own slaves, and they're all alike. They aint no sort o' friends to the colored people; they all want to keep 'em in bondage forever. They aint like the Yankees, no how "-(I drew back my hand with a jerk from a nettle in the current bush)-" they haint no sort o' feelin with us. And they've all got friends over there in Europe, waitin to come over, and get power, and manage everything. They'd keep us all in bon Yankees and cultured people, too. There's me o' the Yankees aint good friends to us, but there is more of 'em as is than there used to be.'

I had been conscious of the sound of singing from a stable over the way; deep, strong, men's voices. The leading voice was a returned soldier's. The words of the chorus rang out just then clear and loud, on the morning air. "We're marching along, We're march ing along." James did n't appear to hear it; he went on :-"They say we'll all come up, and crowd inter the North, if we's made free. Why, we don't sount to come here; we'd rather stay at the South where our me is; that's our home, and we love it. I don't want to live up here. I'd go back to-day, if I could have my freedom; it's freedom I'm after.

Your people have 'done wondrously' in this war race by their bravery in battle, but by their fidelity and truthfulness as guides to the Union army. Our

when in the enemy's country."
"Yes, they'll see what our people are! They used make me rise with unwonted alacrity.

"I'm dreadful glad you've come back, James; it; we'll take care of it, and we'll defend it, too, for

"Were you born there?" I asked, for his complexion forbids all suspicion of the faintest drop of Caucas-

"Yes, I was born in Charleston, on King street." "And your father ?"

"My father was born in Tennessee, and my grand-Dr. Harding, across the garden, had disappeared early father was raised in Virginny. They used to raise the morning of the day following the Cooper street slaves for all the South, there; 'twas a hot-bed of 'cm; but my sister has told me that our great grandfather, ing if he had not been drafted-saying, "They told or some o' his posterity, (James does not own a Webme a colored man was drafted in town." "Oh, no, ster's Unabridged,) came from the coast of Guinea. you are not drafted," was the reply; "I heard all the But, laws I we don't want to go to Africa; we don't names read, and yours was not among them." He want to be colonized; we would n't be contented any then asked for his month's wages, saying, "I want to mor'n you Yankees 'd want to be sent to England where your first parents came from."

Record, (for we have one in which the virtues and "He had not heard of the riot when he went off," honors of the family name are duly set forth for the said the doctor's wife, speculatively; "I think he emulation of the descendants, and every hint of bars went into Boston, and got frightened, and hid himself sinister, suicides and mental infirmities, are as properewhere, he is so timid; or somebody scared him ly excluded. Thank Heaven! I never heard even a about the draft here. I've been up in his room, and I tradition of dishonesty among us !)-from the first of fancy it looks sort of picked up more than usual; and the family name recorded here, who "came to this I didn't see anything of the flute he always has land with the apostle Elliot, lived a godly life, went and, that seems to be so much company for him; it through much affliction by bodily infirmity, and died may be he has gone among his Quaker friends, down leaving a good safr (savor) of godliness behind him," to Maine, or somewhere." So, trusting he was at down to the present broad-shouldered supporters of ing till order was restored, and the negro man and affiliate with our brethren on the banks of the Avon. roman and harmless child might again walk the Have their minds been able to thread the mazes of streets of our Northern cities, protected by the majes- American politics? Should we give each other hard ty of the law, we rested; and the weeds grew, while raps on the noddle at our first meeting? I looked up more than two weeks went by. I put my head out of at the sky, too; the clouds were scattered, leaving it the window. "How do you do, James? I am glad clear and blue, and I felt no hankering for the driz to see you back. Where have you been all this zling sleies of the ocean across the water. Half un-"O, I went over to Lynn to see some friends. I Leader of Israel: "Ye shall inherit their land, and I felt sick in here,' putting his hand on his stomach, will give it unto you to possess it; a land that floweth armed before your brethren-all that are meet for the

> in Dixie. By Captain J. J. Geer, late of General Buckland's Staff. With an Introduction by Rev. Alexander Clark. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday, Publisher, 1308 Chestnut Street. 1863. We gave a favorable notice of this thrilling parra-

tive in our last number. Here is a portion of Chap-

About two o'clock, we ventured to leave the About two o'clock, we ventured to leave the swamp, and strike out for the low bills, and travel through the pines. It was the 20th of June, and a long day to us. We had scarcely entered the pine forest, when we saw eight men with guns, on the lookout for us, some of whom we had previously seen on the same errand. We instantly retreated to the swamp, set not before we were discovered. to the swamp, yet not before we were discovered. The dogs were instantly put on our track, and in or-der to break the scent, we again sought the swail, and waded in water to our knees. We passed through the densest portions of the brake, where it stood thick and tall, forming, in places, an almost impenetrable wall of stalks, which we carefully ad-justed behind us. After several hours of this cauous traveling and covering our way, we were bliged to lie down among the swamp palm-leaves or rest. We could distinctly hear the baying of

the bloodhounds in search of our track, but we felt pretty well assured they would not be able to follow it. The next morning found us wet and weary, and quite chilled by the dampness of our bed. We thought to make our way out to the pine hills, but thought to make our way out to the pine hills, but had hardly concluded to hazard the attempt, when had hardly concluded to hazard the attempt, when we again heard the hounds nearer than before. We then penetrated yet further into the tangled cane-thicket, for it had become a welcome retreat for us. By patient endurance we again baffled our enemies, only, however, to find ourselves threatened with starvation. We tried to catch fish, but failed. We were even "unlucky" in our attempts to take frogs from the swail with our hooks. Our forlorn situation can better be imagined than described. Cold, wet, hungry, weak from exposure, heart-sick with disappointments, and, worse than all, pursued as criminals by those who should have befriended us, we were almost ready to despair, and lie down to die in the midst of the dismal swamp. I felt that indeed strange changes had occurred in my life; rounded by the kindest of friends, happy in my cot-tage home, or in my pastoral walks among the peoflee for life, half clad and half starved, to the "So the oriole, swinging on that whow bough, a pleasanter to the eyes than the canary in the cage," I added, giving freer expression to the sense of the beauty of freedom in all things working in the soul that had known the crampings of bondage.

"What did you think of the riots, James? Were when the suil suil black water, and prayed. And the suil in the black water, and prayed. And the suil in the black water, and prayed. And the suil in the black water, and prayed. And the suil in the black water, and prayed. down through the still night—down through the deep darkness—down through the dense cane-brake—down to our prostrate souls afar in the solitude, came the Blessed Comforter, and we took courage. were so completely thrown upon God's mercy, that our faith was stronger than ever. We felt that God was nearer in the shadows than in the sunshine that in bowing in the water of the swamp to pray

we placed our lips nearer to the Infinite Ear than if we worshipped in temples or on the mountain. We spent the entire day, the 21st of June, in but were annoyed by a new enemy—a legion stron-the pestiferous mosquitoes. During the nigh driving of a stake. We arose, and eautiously redriving of a state. We alone, and cause of connoitered in the direction from which the noise proceeded. To our surprise, we came upon a small corn-field, containing about two acres, surrounded by a rude fence of pine poles. We trembled at the thought of being so near a human habitation; and after pulling a few stalks of the young corn to eat, we hastened into the thicket, and traveled on. The roots of the corn, cleansed and salted, were enten with a relish. The sound which had arrested our attention proved to be that produced by an insect of the beetle species, and the of the beene species, and the painful stillness and solitude of the place served to make it more im-pressive than it would otherwise have been. The North Star was our only guide; and shaping our course by its uncertain light, we again resumed our journey. We had not traveled far, however, until we became completely bewildered in the cane-brake. The sluggish water spread on every side, the thick

Again we concluded to tarry for the daylight; and breaking a few cane-stalks, and laving them on the ground near a mossy log, for a bed, we tried to ground near a mossy log, for a bed, we tried to sleep. We were frequently disturbed in the night by prowling animals, but none of them was so terrible to think of as our human pursuers. Judging it best to guard against all surprises from man or beast, we agreed to sleep and stand sentinel alternately until morning. Thus we relieved and rested each other that memorable night.

It was a welcome day-dawn to us. For two hours I had stood guard over Collins, watching the stars mirrored on the smooth waters about our feet,

bours I had stood guard over Collins, watching the stars mirrored on the smooth waters about our feet, and it was a glorious sunrise to us that chased the shadows and images away, and flooded our gloomy retreat with the light of morning. Again we started onward, taking the sun for our guide. The water grew gradually more and more shallow, and the brushwood thicker. Berries became scarcer, and our sufferings from hunger increased with every step. We were that day wandering weary, footsore, and heart-heavy, where in all probability human foot had never trood before:

"In the dark fens of the dismal swamp,
The hunted Yankees lay;
We saw the fires of the midnight camp,
And heard at times the horses' tramp,
And the bloodhounds' distant bay.

Where hardly a human foot would pass,
Or a human heart would dare,
On the quickening tarf of the green moras
We crouched in the thick and tangled gra

SEPTEMBER 11

On we pressed, amid the wild voices of the day cane forest. Our progress was soon. By and by, as we came upon a mossy log, we tarried, and tried to rest our aching heads. We soon fell asleep king to rest our aching heads. I dreamed of my loyal control of the loyal c to rest our acting nears. The soon fell aslee overcome by fatigue. I dreamed of my lor at home—of watchful eyes and praying v our behalf. I saw the old familiar hill-slon cottage door, the orchard, the fields, and an all, the friends of other days, and mysel them-all happy at the old them—all happy at the old homestead in free (
Some hovering angel must have come and key
picture before my eyes, for I was in raptures of
light! Suddenly I was aroused from my slu
by the tread of some animal, I knew not what
I stirred, it hastened into the dark foliage, and gone. I awakened my comrade, and told him is ng. He was surprised to think he ha morning. He was surprised to think he had she so long, and both of us were greatly refresh Again we prayed, and pressed onward for home a friends, and for a sight of the Stars and Strip We had decided on keeping steadily on in a sor We had decided on keeping steadily on in a sub-casterly course until we reached some point on the sea-coast then in our possession. The sun beams hotly over our heads. We traveled as fast as posble all day, hoping that we might find some neg-none else in that region were human beings-through the aid of slaves get something to exwe were actually starving. We contact that day, and divided the precious m thanksgiving. At night we us, with thankegiving. At night we lay down, he hunger and faintness prohibited repose. We lead for morning. We gazed upward to the twishing stars, praying them to speed faster through the mamont, and let the sun arise. At length the binding morn appeared. I hailed it as the dawn of a eventful day, for now we must seek and obtain feed or perish in the swamp. The idea of falling in the hands of our enemies childed see the lead of the lands. hands of our enemies chilled our very thought to die alone, and "let the dead in the wilderness, rather than suffer or lves to be recaptured and tortu selves to be recaptured and tocured to death by inches, to gratify the jeering, jabbering multides. But the day was come when something more may be ventured for life's sake. At last dawn came, as be ventured for life some.

we fell upon our knees, and asked for wisdom a
direction in the hour of need. Rising conforted a strengthened, we changed our course, and prese forward, expecting to emerge from the cane-bale and find a plantation where there were slaves. The undergrowth was so dense that we could with dis make about one mile per hour. The day wa fast passing away, and so was our strength about three o'clock in the afternoon, we sat down almost in despair, and held a council, when we decided that nothing but the hand of the Lord could deliver us. Again we bowed ourselves before Ha and rose refreshed both in mind and body. Ou steps were elastic, our hearts gladdened, and m hurried onward, under the conscions protection of

God.
Suddenly, I heard the barking of a dog not far distant. We paused and listened. It was not a bloodhound. Collins, being a little deaf from the effects of terrific artillery-firing at Shiloh, did not at first, catch the sound. Now we knew that help the state of the sound of the state of the sound. The state of the sound of the state of t was near. We quickened our pace, and in a few nutes heard the minutes heard the voices of some negro nea. A few steps further, and we came in sight of a cotton field, which we approached by walking in the ware of a small brook that flowed in that direction. With great caution we neared the field, in which there were twenty-five negroes at work ploughing cotton.

Most of the men looked old and toil-worn. While we were reconnoitering our ground, I observed an old, gray-haired man nearing the fence with his furrow, and when he paused a moment to scrape plough, before returning across the field, I on a rail, which instantly drew his attention. thy languaged there which gave me hope. In proached the old man with trembling step and fill ering voice, I know, for there was dan municating with some excitable and treachers to speak to my wondering auditor. I approached that cotton-field, half famished as I was, with man of my Virginia prejudices against the negroe, for l had been taught to regard them as un stupid. But I felt that death was in the swamp, and life might be in the cotton-field.

"Well, uncle," said I, "I am traveling through your country, and I am very ragged, as you see. I don't wish to call on white folks in this condition. and I am very hungry. Could you get me some

thing to eat? "Oh, yes, massa! God bless you! all you wast; but go back! go back!" he continued, waving his hand, as if to hurry me back to our hiding-place; go back, massa! they's after you wid de houns and Do you see dat ole cabin up dar, in dat field? To-night, just at 'leven o'clock, come to de cabin, massa, and I'll gin you all de supper ya want. Now, go back! go back, massa."

"Uncle, you won't bring anybody with you, will "Why, God bless you, massa, I knows you!

"Now, uncle, what do you know about me?" "Why, you's one of dem Yankees dat brok

"Well, uncle, don't tell that to anybody, will

Tinks I tell anybody, massa, when all I's got in dis worl' depends on ye? No, no, massa! Butg back! go back, till 'leven o'clock! mine, non massa!" and he started after his plough, for by the time the other hands were approached back, and reported the prospects to a We concealed ourselves in the thick broaden to be the concealed ourselves in the thick broaden to be the broaden to b the appointed hour. Just at dusk, the slaves thitched their mules, finished up their rows, and started for their cabins, singing:

We'll soon be done wagging with the crosses, We'll soon be done wagging with the crosss, We'll soon be done wagging with the crosss, And wing, and wing, and wing, with the angels, And den wing with the angels, In the New Jerusalem!"

It was weird, eccentric music, but really the thrilling I had ever heard, as it ros the still evening air in rich, mellow accord to voices of the whole company of slaves return their humble homes for supper and rest how little the people in the North knew about the crosses! and I silently but fervently prayed for it day to hasten when all these weary ones might let the liberty for which they sang and saffered

The hours passed slowly away, but at length the appointed hour of eleven o'clock drew nigh life four retreat, and advanced with the utuois continuous articles. when we lay down in a briar path to watch whatever movements might occur utes we were kept in suspense, not feeling isfied whether friend or foe might advance us. Soon, however, the faithful old negrethe designated trysting place. He was alone. He walked round and round the call ing and waiting for us, and on seeing us not-greatly disappointed. When we had assure selves that no one was with him, and true, we arose from our concealment, and the cabin. He was rejoiced to see our in him, and was as thankful to give, as receive, the rich repast he had prepared to corn, bread, smoked supper consisted of corn-bread, smoked bu-boiled cauliflowers. He also brought us ab sweetened water. What a feast! Ne take of food with such a relish. We directly from the hand of Him who they err." Being young ravens when they cry." Being our old friend that we were perfectly ried after supper several hours, convicate of our country, and receiving the manner of proceeding on our je venerable man talked to us, telling to our homes and friends, sharing his s his means with us poor destitute ware prejudices of caste were entirely obliterated neath that dark brow was the mind of a man, heart within that slave's bosom beat a brother could have embraced him as my father. The fugitives wandered on, enduring almost

credible hardships, till they reached a point within miles of Darien, when they were recapts ken back to Macon.

A. FOLSOM & SON,

OIL CARPETING, ROOF CLOTE,

23 WATER STREET, BOSTON.

or three insertion ments inserted on The Agent sylvania, Ohio as anthorised to rece The follow paper, vis: - Wi

THE

221 WASHIN

ROBERT F.

Four copie

relating to the po directed, (POST PA

Advertisent

EVER

WM. LLOYD VOL

THE NEW YO

Refuge

The sympathic be with the cause have risen in arm It seems toleral maintaining their outrageous usury may, it is clear a those who refuse of an imbecile. C war against a kin is not one in which the United callment of their tailment of their not now in any Union. The way free and sovereight or eight mill English speech; tion. The Confe Northern territor the North; they let alone. In suc patriot will will war, an act of h the country in da becomes a usurpa every good citize is a good one; the force a conscription of treason, for a his life will become of which the crimes of which t nals. The outra cious that, if the the suppression of rioters, no one wo The burning of t in which the bus in the view of No was carried on, t shals and other scheme, if they emptorily pronou the law, a Federa nal as any privat marshals are me be resisted by mer But there can be the barbarous crit similar atrocities Southern citizens by the New Yor the murders commside on Confede plander of negro than the plunder plantations by the

Mitchell. The be

famous as the de homesteads and u

peditions sent out Mississippi, Georg this kind we have

we would gladly President Lincoln

derous insurrection

dign punishment. the New York au who took the lead

is the duty of the Generals Butler,

Seymour is almowith this different

would have sent t

really be unable fenders in the scen the Empire City. The fate of the veys a lesson whi r horror at the victims. The En berate the negro f half-unconscious and that, for this how much truth thas always hated to hold them as and a composite of the sense of phys superior race for a on terms of fact equality. Second that the negroes rance and idleness of cities and c of cities which ar groes, as our trad also call "blacks,"

to work for lower ditions than then the negro's life in white arrogance a meat there is ano nary hatred borne In his own despit cause, yet the m symbol of war and Abolitionists. South. It was ciliation impossition issue his monstrouths sake, therefore his sake, therefore ple—that the warend, that we are not, that we are night against out because the laders are negrophiles. ger "—and King pay dearly for hi We can hard! President Lincol President Lincol mational feeling resolve that, in I leave the questic we think that all capable of ratio capable of ratio anow to bave learn now to bave learn now to bave learn now to that it was he is at New the sake is at New the sake is at New the sake is at New this sake is at New the sake is at New the sake is at New this sake is at New the sake the s